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These pens [illegible] Louisville, Ky. [illegible] and warranted [illegible] the best Eastern manufacturers [illegible] to all [illegible] durability and [illegible].

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Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] } In Chancery. No. [illegible]

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court [illegible] at public [illegible]

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS

[illegible]

THOS. A. MORGAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2[illegible], 1865. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] } In Chancery. No. [illegible]
Thos. B[illegible] &c.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court [illegible] at public auction [illegible]

A LOT OF SILVER-WARE, viz:

Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Goblets, Tumblers, [illegible], Ice Cream [illegible] Coffee Set, Pitcher, Fruit Stand, Salt Cellars, Butter Knife, [illegible], &c.

Also A LOT OF PLATED-WARE, viz:

Pitchers, Tea-Pot, Coffee-Pot, Urn, &c.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

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N. BEALL GANTT,
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To Officers of the Army.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD TWO YEARS' experience as a Clerk in the Ordnance Department, is prepared to arrange and adjust unsettled Ordnance accounts.

Officers having need of his services will find him at Room No. [illegible] in Hamilton's New Building, corner Sixth and Main streets. [illegible] EDMUND TURNER.

SEEDS.

100 BAGS CLOVER SEED;
[illegible] bags Timothy do;
75 Hungarian Grass Seed;
In store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER,
[illegible] Main st., between Third and Fourth.

Butter! Butter!

5,000 LBS FRESH ROLL BUTTER for sale by [illegible] DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

The following article on the Kentucky Agricultural College, the bill for the establishment of which has excited much discussion in our Legislature, is from the pen of a distinguished citizen of the State, and presents the subject in a clear, impartial, and forcible light. It will amply compensate a careful perusal:

KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—A FULL PRESENTATION OF THE SUBJECT.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2[illegible], 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

There has been a studied attempt on the part of some to misrepresent the provisions of the bill, which has recently passed the General Assembly, establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky. The House passed the bill by a vote of [illegible] to 1[illegible], and the Senate by a vote of 2[illegible] to 1[illegible]. The discussion upon it in each House was full and extended, the ablest members of either body participating [illegible]. It was discussed in the House in the Committee of the Whole, by Hon. M. C. Johnson, and Attorney General Harlan on behalf of the Transylvania University and Kentucky University, and by Hon. [illegible] Magoffin, and James D. Hardin on [illegible] certain citizens of Mercer. Having passed the House it was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who were engaged several days in hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel. The Senate, after mature consideration, passed the House bill without amendment, by a vote of two to one. I allude to these facts for the purpose of proving [illegible] the effect that the Legislature passed the bill without proper deliberation.

As a matter of interest to your readers I send for publication the bill in reference to the Agricultural College. I trust that every citizen of the Commonwealth will read it, for all are deeply interested in the institution of learning which will be established by this bill.

[illegible]

Before calling attention specially to the provisions of this bill, it may be interesting to your readers to know the history of the Agricultural College now about to be organized.

The Congress of the United States, by an act of July 2, 1862, donated public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, in which should be taught such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. The various States were required to accept the provisions of the above act within a certain specified time. Kentucky accepted the act on the 27th of January, 1863 (Sess. acts, 3[illegible]), and, there being no public lands within her borders, scrip for 330,000 acres of land was issued to her, from the proceeds of which she was to endow and establish at least one college within a prescribed time. Each State was required to *provide* at least one college within five years from the date of the act of Congress, else she would forfeit her right to the land or land-scrip which had been donated to her.

The act of Congress contained an express prohibition upon the use of any part of the proceeds of the sale of the land-scrip for the purchasing of buildings, apparatus, &c., and also prohibited the use of more than one tenth of those proceeds for the purchase of a model farm, upon which to erect the college buildings. In order, therefore, to *provide* a college as required by the act of Congress, it was necessary that the State should erect the necessary buildings by appropriations directly out of the public treasury; and she would have been required to meet, in the same way, all expenses requisite in the purchase of a model farm beyond the limited amount of the proceeds of the land-scrip authorized to be applied in that way.

The experience which the General Assembly had in regard to the expenses attending the erection of the State Charity Buildings, was sufficient to teach all that any attempt by the State to erect and maintain a State Agricultural College, to any extent, *out of the public treasury*, would involve an expenditure of more money than the people would submit to be taken from the treasury; and more than the condition of the country would authorize. It was, therefore, that the State Agricultural Board was directed, by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 2, 1863, "to examine and report to the next General Assembly upon the advantages of various localities, and the inducements offered by each for the location of a State Agricultural College."

On the 10th of December, 1863, the committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society made their report to the Legislature, which is as follows:

To the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky:

The Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society appointed Commissioners by an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved March 2, 1863, "to examine and report to the next General Assembly upon the advantages of various localities and the inducements offered by each for the location of a State Agricultural College," [illegible] respectfully state that, in obedience to the requirements of said act, they met in the city of Louisville in May, 1863, and passed a resolution directing their secretary to advertise, in various public journals, that it was prepared to receive proposals, setting forth the advantages of various localities, and inducements offered by each, for the establishment of a State Agricultural College; all proposals to be delivered to the President of the State Agricultural Society on or before the 1[illegible]th day of September, 1863.

On the 1[illegible]th day of September, 1863, a full Board of Directors met at the Southwestern Agricultural Fair Grounds, near Louisville, when the President reported to the Board that he had received only one proposition, and that one from the Trustees of Transylvania University, which is hereto annexed.

[illegible]

It is proper to state, that, previous to the meeting referred to above, the President visited the University, and, on a full examination of the buildings, grounds, and location, reported to this Board that, in his opinion, the buildings and their construction are admirably adapted for the purposes for which a State Agricultural College is proposed to be established, and that should the grounds (which now consist of only twenty acres) be insufficient, lands adjacent can be obtained, suitable for all practical purposes.

The Board, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending to the General Assembly the acceptance of the proposition of the Trustees of the Transylvania University, believing that its locality and advantages are equal [illegible] in any other portion of the State.

Respectfully submitted.

L. J. BRADFORD,
P. SWIGERT,
ZEB WARD,
Committee of the Board of Directors.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863.

L. J. Bradford, Ch'n of Ag'l. Committee.

[illegible]

The property of the University consists of—
1. [illegible] ... [illegible]
2. Library, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus ... 20,000 00
3. Twenty acres of ground [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

M. C. JOHNSON,
Ch'n. Trustees of Tr'a University.

(See House journal, 1863-4, pp. 18-[illegible].)

At the last session of the General Assembly, the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures of the Senate reported a bill accepting the proposition of Transylvania University, and it passed that body. The House of Representatives, however, listened to suggestions for *delay*, and the bill failed to pass that body. Thus, a year was lost, and the land-scrip, with which the State was to endow and sustain the college, depreciated, so that at least $[illegible] was lost to the State. The failure of the General Assembly to accept the proposition of Transylvania University, left the trustees of that institution at liberty to make other arrangements, and, accordingly, in September last, they agreed to unite or consolidate with Kentucky University, which had an endowment fund, well invested, of $20[illegible]. When the present Legislature met there was no proposition from any quarter to donate to the State lands and buildings for the State Agricultural College. The condition of our finances utterly precluded the idea of voting money out of the treasury to buy the necessary buildings for the agricultural college. The conception was preposterous for the current civil and military expenses of the State were tenfold larger than they ever were. It was in this condition of things that the Trustees of Transylvania and Kentucky University made the propositions contained in the bill which I send you, and which was drawn by Hon. M. C. Johnson, of Lexington.

It will be seen that that bill makes the agricultural college one of the colleges of Kentucky University.

That University binds itself to furnish on reasonable time, all the necessary lands, buildings, apparatus, &c., for such college, and proceed at once to organize said college, and put the same in operation in accordance with the act of the Legislature and of Congress, *and subject to the visitorial control of the State of Kentucky, in its organization and general management, and with the sole control by the State of its said fund in keeping the principal of the same perpetually secure.*

The act further provides that a majority of the professors of said college shall not, at any one time, belong to the same ecclesiastical denomination. The act further expressly provides that, "in the appointment of professors, instructors, and other officers and assistants of said college, and in prescribing the studies and exercises thereof, and in every part of the government and government thereof, no partiality or preference shall be shown to one sect or religious denomination over another; nor shall anything sectarian be taught them; and persons engaged in the conducting, governing, managing, or controlling said college and its studies and exercises, *in all its parts*, are hereby constituted officers and agents of the whole Commonwealth, in faithfully and impartially carrying out the provisions of this act for the common good, *irrespective of sects or parties, political or religious.*"

It will be thus seen that the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky is lifted high above all sectarian influences, and is in fact a free school for all the children of the Commonwealth. No part of the agricultural fund is diverted from the purposes contemplated by the act of Congress. It is used exclusively to sustain the State Agricultural College. Both the fund and the college are subject to the control and supervisory management of the State, through a Board of Visitors, to be appointed by the Governor.

The State, through the liberality of Transylvania and Kentucky University, thus secures buildings, lands, &c., necessary for an Agricultural College without one cent's cost to the people, and she further secures for the children of the State access, free of charge, to all the departments of what is destined to be the finest University in the West.

The members of the General Assembly would have been strange men, indeed, had they permitted the present session to close without accepting the generous offer of these two universities. An attempt was made to defeat the House bill by a proposition which came from Paris but a day before the bill passed the Senate to locate the Agricultural College at that point. But, upon investigation, the Paris proposition was found to be wholly impracticable, and was rejected by the Senate.

It is very clear, that, had the General Assembly declined to accept the House bill during the present session, it is more than probable that the benefit of the whole fund would have been lost to the State, since more than one-half of the time had already expired within which the college *must* be *provided.*

The writer can well imagine how certain persons should have been misled to write communications, which appeared in your paper recently. There were some individuals who were bitterly opposed to the removal of Kentucky University from Harrodsburg, and they have, doubtless, been very busy in inducing members of different denominations to believe that the Agricultural College, which is to be established, is to be exclusively a sectarian institution for the benefit of the "Reformers." Those persons have been very busy in circulating the report that the Reformers were *using the State for their purposes.*

An examination, however, of the bill which actually passed will show, that, instead of any denomination using the State, the latter is using Transylvania and Kentucky University, through whom to obtain the lands, buildings, &c., necessary for the State Agricultural College—thus saving the State an expense, probably, of $200,000 from the treasury at once, and an indefinite amount in the future. The State has not formed an alliance with any religious sect, but has simply accepted a liberal and the ONLY PRACTICABLE OFFER from any quarter by which she could reap the benefits of the magnificent donation from the General Government without depleting the State Treasury at a time when our people are groaning under taxation and financial disorders of every kind.

We desire it to be understood that we are not a "Reformer," and have written this simply to vindicate the good sense and wisdom of the Kentucky Legislature. JUSTICE.

MORE THAN SAVAGE BRUTALITY.—The Evansville Journal, of Monday, says: We heard, a day or two ago, the narration of one of the most inhuman and fiendish acts of guerilla barbarity that could possibly be conceived.

Captain Davidson, as the story goes, met a negro soldier on the road, and, after capturing him, cut off both his ears close to his head, and then released him. When reaching the first house on his road, the fiend Davidson procured a needle and thread and sewed the negro's ears together.

At the first town he came to he went to a whiskey-shop and treated his men, and, after they had drunk, Davidson asked the bar-keeper if "Lincoln skins" (the name the rebels usually apply to greenbacks) "would pay for whiskey?" "Oh, certainly," said the bar-tender, whereupon the brute Davidson threw upon the counter the ears of the negro soldier, remarking: "Well, take your change out of that, then."

Surely such a fiend incarnate should be hunted from the earth like a wolf or a mad dog.

Some kind little milliners have, out of their scant earnings, subscribed, we observe, in aid of the victims at Warsaw. This is, indeed, a pretty illustration of the needle being true to the Pole.—*Home Journal.*

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FEDERAL TREATMENT OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 13.]

On Saturday was published in the Examiner, on the authority of Captain W. H. Sebring, of Missouri, a statement of facts relative to the large numbers of Confederate prisoners whom the Yankee Government thinks proper to regard and treat, not as prisoners of war, but as murderers, horse-stealers, or burglars. In general it seems that all Missourians, Kentuckians, or Marylanders whom they may capture—no matter where—in Confederate uniform, are subjected to this kind of usage. Capt. Sebring was himself kept chained up for five months in a dungeon in St. Louis, and escaped on the eve of the day appointed for his execution, along with eight other Confederates in the same category. The account he gives of the extent to which this system is carried, and the large number of Confederates (many of them our commissioned officers and enlisted men) who are fettered in criminal cells at St. Louis and at Alton is, even allowing for exaggeration, very well worthy the consideration of our Government, if indeed, the President has leisure to attend to such matters in the midst of his arguments to sustain his own prerogatives and powers, to settle their exact definition, and to maintain his right to exercise them as "his pleasure," in total disregard of all expressions of public opinion, through Congress or otherwise. No doubt this is quite true—let it be for the present admitted—that, in response to anxious remonstrances from members of Congress, the public press, and other quarters, he has demonstrated that, whereas the Queen of England "reigns but does not govern," *he* both reigns and governs—admit that the tenure of cabinet ministers (whether the country have confidence in them or not), like the assignment of officers to command armies (whether those armies like it or not), all is subject to his good pleasure; and that the notion of any amount or exigency of public complaint producing any variable ness or shadow of any turning in *him*, "arises from a false analogy, that most fertile source of error"—as if he were a mere British sovereign. After all that is proved, admitted, put out of the way, it does seem reasonable that the chief magistrate of this country, being now at war, should consider a little whether his duty and his "pleasure" is to allow the enemy to treat men bearing the commission of the Confederate States as common thieves and cutthroats.

On Friday last arrived two pieces of news. The first is, that Burleigh, master's mate in the Confederate States navy, taken in Canada on the charge of violating the British neutrality laws, but demanded by the United States as a "pirate," has been handed over to the United States to undergo the doom of a pirate. Now, by an express proclamation of the President, protection is thrown over this Burleigh by declaring that he acted under the authority of this Government, and was ordered to do what he did by an acknowledged belligerent power. The second piece of news is, that Major Harry Gilmor, of the Confederate States cavalry—who is called by the Yankee enemy "Gilmor, the thief and train-robber"—has been captured in Hardy county, Virginia, together with a splendid black horse which he *stole* on one of his raids into Pennsylvania. There can be no doubt what kind of usage the enemy destines for these two brave men. They are to belong to that class, of whom five hundred pine in the cells of St. Louis, and fifteen hundred in the dungeons of Alton, separated from the prisoners of war, to be treated as felons. Are they felons? Is it the Confederate President's "pleasure" also to regard them in that character, and to give them up to their doom? Or, if not, how is he to proceed to vindicate their title to be used as prisoners of war? Or has he not had leisure to consider the matter? It seems to us to deserve some attention. Remember that the theory of our enemies is that we are all criminals, not entitled to any right of belligerents, but amenable to the laws made against murderers and robbers; and if at a time when we held an excess of prisoners they so far relaxed their theory as to make a cartel of exchange with us, it was with the intention of violating that cartel so soon as they dared, and they have since, in fact, violated it.

In the mean time their policy is to bring, at least, a large class of the Confederate prisoners within their ordinary criminal law; and they begin with Kentuckians, Missourians, and Marylanders. If General Breckinridge had been captured in Maryland last summer he would now be dragging ball and chain. This new system is doubtless to be extended by degrees, so as to supersede the existing but suspended cartel altogether; and soon the enemy count upon venturing to treat every Confederate officer and soldier simply and distinctly as a penitentiary convict. How long is it the pleasure of the Confederate executive to subject us to this outrage? The Secretary of State, in his eloquent oration of Thursday last, admitted, with an ingenuous blush, that his President "had one fault." Yes, he would say it, he *had* one little weakness—it was that he was "too tender-hearted;" but if his tender-heartedness be chiefly toward the public enemy, and if his delicate horror at retaliation, when Morgan's head was shaved in an Ohio penitentiary, and when our two recruiting officers were shot in Kentucky, and when Mumford was hanged in New Orleans, &c., &c., has been the cause of innumerable hangings, shootings, and head-shavings of Confederate prisoners ever since, then Burleigh may perhaps wish our gentle President were a little more savage; and Gilmor may have cause to lament that Mr. Davis's charity begins abroad. Some indications there are since the outrage at Hampton Roads, that this Confederacy is about to gird up its loins, and gather together its strength for a fiercer and more terrible resistance than has yet been offered to our brutal invaders. It would be a very appropriate part of that more determined military policy to open a new page in the matter of retaliation for outrage or murder committed on our prisoners—that is if it such should happen to be the sovereign pleasure of the executive. It is his province as commander-in-chief, and he has taken care to remind us that it is so for six years; and if the two houses of Congress, with all the Confederate public at their back, and the army, and the press, and all the people, imagine that their unanimous appeal can change his conduct by one jot or tittle, why, they are guilty of a "false analogy, that fertile source of error," that's all.

PLANS FOR REDUCING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 13.]

The reduction of the public debt, simultaneously with the dedication of the productions of the country to the defence of the nation, is imperatively demanded as well by sound policy as by even and exact justice. If the exigencies of the occasion demand that private property should be given up to public good, it equally demands that no discrimination between kinds of property be made, and, more than all, that one kind of property shall not be fostered and protected by the sacrifice of all other kinds, and especially is this true, when the property thus sought to be made good has been obtained for not one-tenth its full value. The indebtedness of this Confederacy in bonds, certificates, and notes amounts to about two thousand millions, for which the government has not received the specie value of two hundred millions. Can there be any wrong or injustice in reducing this indebtedness and bringing it within the capacity of the resources of the country to pay, and to provide for its payment at about what the government received it. If the public debt be reduced to four hundred millions and its interest at four per cent, made payable in specie, the bondholders will be actually benefited, receive more than they paid, and the country be relieved of the great burden which now oppresses all classes and paralyzes the arm of many to contribute to the public defence. All nations have recognized as a legitimate measure the arbitrary reduction of the public debt. Where the principle is irredeemable, the interest has been reduced. Thus England, in 1718, reduced the interest on part of the permanent debt from 6 to 5 per cent, saving annually £323,650, and in 1727 a further reduction of from 5 to 4 per cent, by which the annual charge was diminished £3[illegible]. In 1748 the 4 per cents were reduced to 3 per cent. "This was done on the 29th of November, 1749. The stockholders were to receive 4 per cent until the 25th of December, 1750; from that time to the 25th of December, 1757, they were allowed 3½ per cent, after which time the interest was reduced to 3 per cent. In the year 1751, several of these stocks were consolidated into one fund, amounting collectively to £9,137,821. This was the origin of the present consolidated 3 per cent annuities. Various other stocks were consolidated at the same period, to the amount of £17,[illegible], forming the commencement of the present 3 per cent reduced annuities." Again: "The new 3 per cent annuities originated in 1820, by conversion of the new 4 per cents, which had been formed in 1822, from the navy 5 per cents." The stock creating in 3½ per cents in 1830, was, in 1844, reduced to 3¼ per cent, effecting an annual saving in interest to the amount of £621,893. In 1851, the rate of interest was further reduced to 3 per cent, and after 1854 may be further reduced. We find France, in 1852, reducing her 5 per cent rentes into 4½ per cents, by the decree of the 14th of March, and diminishing her annual charge 18,000,000 of francs. In Spain, the alterations of the public debt through conversions, changes of an arbitrary or expedient character, have effected no less a sum than £215,615,000 in the twenty-three years 1836-1858. Massachusetts paid her colonial debt off at the rate of one for eleven, and forty for one. The present price of gold in these States were the rates at which the Continental debt was converted. These examples in the history of other nations might be greatly extended, but are referred to now to show that conversions and reductions bear no relation to repudiation. To make what remains after conversion and reduction more valuable than they were before is no more repudiation than the taking of all the cotton, tobacco, &c., is robbery; and if the latter may be taken with propriety for the public defence, so the former may be made with justice for the public credit. The reduction of the debt to $400,000,000 at 4 per cent would remove that ocean of figures on which our finances are now tossed in imminent peril of swamping. These thousands of millions bewilder one, confuse all ideas of enumeration, and do much to destroy our credit. Two thousand millions! Think of it. Who can comprehend it? Not the people whose bone and muscle are to pay it. Not that army in the trenches, hatless, shoeless, foodless, naked, hungry, suffering. Shall these men, after years of such suffering, work and toil through long years of labor and privation and bequeath to their children the legacy of work and toil to reimburse the bondholder, who, having now paid one dollar of gold value, then demands ten? Let the cotton, tobacco, meat, forage, negroes all be taken, and then let the bonds be acknowledged. Having reduced the public debt to four hundred millions, at four per cent, payable in specie, and retired every bond, certificate, and note, leaving the country free from that which is now most unpatriotically called "trash," it will become necessary to supply a new currency.

Two hundred and fifty millions of notes, fundable in four per cent specie-paying bonds, will furnish that currency. These notes paid out for the cotton, tobacco, &c., would give a currency to which gold could never bear the inordinate proportion it sustains to the present currency, because of its being fundable in specie-paying bonds. The indebtedness of the country would then stand four hundred millions of four per cent bonds, two hundred and fifty millions of notes exchangeable for two hundred and fifty millions of four per cent bonds, or six hundred and fifty millions of four per cent bonds, for which the government would hold as redemption fund the cotton, tobacco, &c., of the country—a fund amply able to pay the debt, and provide in a great measure for carrying on the war. Taxation, then, upon the "endless chain" principle, returning to the treasury each quarter the amount demanded for public expenses, would place our finances on a firm and sure footing.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 14.]

GENERAL LEE'S GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES, }
11th February. }

General Orders No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty. With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it. The choice between war and abject submission is before them. To such a proposal brave men with arms in their hands have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property. But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be. Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer, showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered. Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission. By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained. Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence. Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have but little value, if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. R. E. LEE, General.

ALL OVER WITH BENJAMIN.—The Richmond Enquirer gives to the rebel Secretary of State the finishing stroke in an article from which we give an extract below. The extraordinary scrupulousness of the Enquirer as to Benjamin's orthodoxy on doctrinal points, while at the same time it advocates slavery and almost every other barbarism on principle, is truly admirable.

One great cause of Mr. Benjamin's unpopularity has been the fact that, in no proclamation signed by him as Secretary of State, has ever the existence of a triune God been admitted. He has confined his State papers to deistical belief, and stamped upon the religious faith of the country a practical denial of a trinitarian Jehovah. This was his faith but not the faith of that wide-spread religious sentiment that prevails throughout this country. The people do not like to be made to choose between Jesus Christ and Judah P. Benjamin, and to take the latter in preference. Twice the Congress has endeavored to change this, and has adopted resolutions designed to preclude the exclusion of our Saviour from the prayers of a people asking the interposition of God in our behalf, but each time the express resolution has been disregarded. This matter of religious faith is no insignificant affair. It is the deepest sentiment in the souls of this people—it is the distinguishing trait in the character of this revolution—it has its influence in the camp and at the hearthstone, in temple and legislative hall, and has its recognition in confessions of thousands and thousands of our army. When disregarded it has shocked the whole fabric of religious faith. Appealing to God and not recognizing the Divinity of His Son is mocking Jehovah with the vain repetition of words which have no meaning. The country asks no hypocrisy from Mr. Benjamin; his religious belief is respected; but they desire some other statesman whose faith more accords with the religious convictions of the people.

Putting this with the Andersonville enormities, we are led to doubt whether the "cavaliers" will any more scent at the Puritans, who hanged Quakers and witches, but were scrupulous on the point of infant baptism.

REBEL PRISONERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—The following account from a correspondent, of the condition of the rebel prisoners at Chicago, refutes the absurd stories of their bad treatment circulated by the secession journals in and out of the Confederacy:

Gaining admittance into the "rebel square," I found sixteen rows of barracks, four separate buildings in a row. These are all built of wood and stand upon piles, about four feet from the surface of the prairie. Each house has a kitchen attached, in which rebels officiate. The bread is baked in "garrison square," but by rebel bakers. It is the same used for the soldiers comprising the garrison—good, fresh bread. About fifteen thousand pounds of flour are consumed daily. In several of the kitchens I saw hot biscuits and Indian corn-bread baking for supper. The materials for making the latter were probably purchased at the sutlers, and not supplied by Government.

In several of the kitchens were stands where the rebel jewellers worked. The money received for whatever the rebels make does not go directly into their hands, but into the hands of a prisoners' accountant, and they can draw upon this fund at the sutler's. If any remains they take it with them when exchanged. The rings made in the "rebel square" are exceedingly unique and tasteful. The rubber forming the body of the ring is supplied by the prisoners' sutler, while gold and silver coin furnish the decorations. In some cases pearl from the oyster shell is skilfully inlaid. Many who work thus, state that before being taken prisoners they had been farmers. A great variety of articles are made from bone—knives, forks, spoons, tooth-picks—all carved with great skill and cunning.

The prisoners have an abundance of fuel, wood and coal, and the only thing they have to complain of is confinement in a square about the size of the Public Garden in Boston. At present there are about twelve thousand prisoners. Quite a stir was visible among them at the news of an exchange, all hoping his State would be represented. Outside of the "rebel square" there is a rebel hospital, in every way commodious and comfortable.

One sees some amusing sights in the "square." Here, one who has to carry a ball and chain, has made a small truck or cart for the ball, and so gets round quite comfortably; there, one caught making a ladder, perhaps with the delusive hope of scaling the wall some night, is compelled for a certain number of days to climb up and down the ladder placed against one of the barracks; he is under a guard who gives him no rest. Here, a savage-looking Texan is seen vacantly scanning the list of "arrivals by express;" he has done the same daily perhaps for eighteen months; and so on. As the gates closed upon me and I passed through the camp to the Garden City, I could not but feel that there is a just God who rules over all, and His ways though unsearchable are yet full of wisdom. The cry of pain and suffering from Andersonville will find an answer somewhere at some time. Look on this picture and then on that.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., incomes are large—S. B. Chittenden $210,000, A. A. Low $342,279, J. O. Low $150,373, Horace B. Claflin $350,000, Aaron Claflin $40,000.

The English Viceroy in Central Asia has received the homage of six hundred princes, assembled to do honor to Queen Victoria. The ceremony took place at Lahore.

The supplies of Assam and other India teas are said to be increasing rapidly, with larger profits to the importer than are afforded by the product of China.

A Toronto paper tries very hard to manufacture an article about Federal spies in that city drugging Confederate men, assaulting Confederate women, &c., but the effort is a weak one.

A case is pending in the New York Supreme Court in which a child was left in pawn or pledge for the payment of a debt.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The New York Times on the Situation.

Has no Fears for General Sherman.

Gen. Grant Will Hold Lee in Check.

Lee's Every Move Closely Watched.

Comparisons by a Military Officer.

The Rebel Situation is Hopeless.

General Sherman Pushing Forward.

Cheering Indications in N. Carolina.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Times' Washington special says: The fears of some timorous persons, that Lee will be able to precipitate himself on Sherman, and, united with Beauregard, be able to check the advance of that General, are not shared in by either the Government or sensible men here. These persons forget that Grant and his army will have something to say in that issue.

Lee is closely observed by Grant on every point, and the first intimation he gives of any intention to withdraw from Richmond will be the signal for the tiger spring by Grant. Gen. Grant is perfectly cognizant of every move on the part of his adversary.

Deserters from Lee's army arrive at the rate of 1[illegible]0 per day.

A distinguished military man to-day pointed out that the present situation of Lee is precisely analogous to that of Napoleon in 1814, when France was invaded by the allies. Notwithstanding he lavished all the resources of his incomparable genius to resist the advance, he was pushed and pressed upon by converging forces of his opponents, and was finally compelled to capitulate in his capital.

The indications are that Sherman is pushing his triumphant columns straight on Raleigh, which point he will reach early next week. He writes privately that the people of the old North State are prepared to hail the advance of his army, and promptly wheel the State into the Union.

Since the fall of Charleston, Wilmington and Mobile are the only points remaining of the numerous important seaport cities formerly under rebel rule. Both are doomed to fall, if not already, in our possession. A powerful expedition is directed against both.

The World's Washington special says: Gov. Morgan, in reply to solicitations from influential friends to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday peremptorily declined it, finally settling all doubts in the matter, so far as he is concerned. England is still opposing the pressure from the West in favor of Mr. McCulloch.

The Tribune's Washington special says there have been rumors all day of the evacuation of Wilmington, but nothing positive. It is, however, known that, immediately after the fall of Fort Fisher, the city was partially evacuated, and it is believed the entire force in the vicinity will join Beauregard and endeavor to check Sherman.

If it was not evacuated on Sunday it will be invested before the week is out.

A high official to-day expressed the opinion that Lee can't remain thirty days more at Richmond. He must attack Grant and raise the siege, or fall back to Lynchburg, the only line of retreat now left open.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.

Fort Anderson was captured on Sunday by General Schofield and Admiral Porter. Most of the garrison escaped toward Wilmington. All the guns were left in good condition.

The army was following toward Wilmington accompanied by two monitors, and it was expected by the messenger that Wilmington would be in our possession on Monday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Tribune says: We understand that the President, after a full conference with his friends in and out of Congress, has concluded to appoint Hon. Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, now Comptroller of the Currency, as Secretary of the Treasury, Governor Morgan having persisted in declining the post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The President has approved the bills authorizing the appointment of Second Assistant Secretary of War, to enlarge the port of entry and delivery for the District of Philadelphia, and to repeal the act of 1861 to remove the United States Arsenal from the city of St. Louis.

President Lincoln has ordered that the penitentiary at Columbus, O., and at Jefferson City, Mo., and such other prisons as the Secretary of War may designate for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of court-martial, shall be deemed and taken as military prisons.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The city is to-day gaily decorated with the National colors, which are flying from public and private buildings, and the shipping. Salutes were fired from the Navy-Yard and Battery.

The exhilarating effect of the news of our military successes in South Carolina was greatly heightened during the day by the announcement of the fall of Fort Anderson and the probable capture of Wilmington.

The day has not, for many years if ever been celebrated with more general joy, patriotism and spirit. Despatches from numerous cities and towns show that the rejoicing is general.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The House, in accordance with the resolution of the House adopted yesterday, Mr. Field was found guilty of assault upon Judge Kelley was to-night before the bar of the House, and the Speaker, as directed, administered a kind but impressive reprimand, and then ordered him discharged from custody.

Much time was consumed in consideration. District of Columbia business reports, from the Judiciary Committee, were next acted upon.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 22.

The Warren accommodation train on the P. and E. Railroad collided with the mail train on the curve near Garland, yesterday afternoon, smashing the engine, tender, and baggage car. Two men were killed and several injured. The accident was caused by the mail train being off time.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22, M.

The river has fallen two feet five inches, with twenty-five feet four inches in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22—M.

Flour and wheat dull but prices are unchanged. The reduction in gold gives holders [illegible]. Superfine flour $8 75. Red wheat $1 [illegible]. Barley declined to $1 30@1 40 for prime spring and fall. Oats [illegible] and held firmly. Whiskey $2 17, market dull. Provisions unchanged, and there is no demand for mess pork. Bulk sides in good demand at [illegible]. Bacon sides at 20c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

SUCCESSFUL SCOUT.—An expedition of nineteen men, under Lieut. Bibb, of the 18th Tennessee cavalry, which left Knoxville a few days ago, fell upon a gang of rebels near Warrensburg, and captured them, killing Captain Armstrong, formerly of Knoxville, and another rebel by the name of Jenkins. They captured a number of horses and equipments, without the loss of a man on our side.

BENEFIT.—On Friday night Miss Kitty Blanchard, a charming young actress, takes a benefit at Wood's Theatre. She is earnestly devoted to her profession, and labors hard to please the public. She is now an acknowledged favorite, and we trust that her many friends and admirers will make her benefit a substantial one.

GONE FOR THEM.—By a gentleman who arrived from Owensboro, the Evansville Journal learns that the military at that place pressed all the horses of citizens and of farmers who came into town, and mounted a considerable force to pursue the guerilla thieves who had passed near that place during Friday night.

☞ A band of sixty guerillas fired upon the steamer Masonic Gem on Saturday, at Hickman, while the boat was landing to put off passengers. The gunboat No. 15 lay anchored within a few rods of the shore, and immediately returned the fire, dispersing the guerillas.

NEW BANK.—The necessary arrangements are now being made to open the Second National Bank in Nashville. The location is on Cherry street, at Nelson & Murfree's agency office, which building is now undergoing repairs.

☞ No citizen not in Government employ will be allowed to go to Nashville over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad except upon a military pass from Colonel Parkhurst, Provost Marshal-General of Nashville.

NEW MUSIC.—Idlewild serenade is the title of a new piece of music just issued by D. P. Faulds. It is a beautiful ballad written by J. E. W., and composed by Julius C. Meininger.

☞ One hundred years, nearly, having transpired since American Methodism began, that denomination is taking measures for an impressive celebration of the event.

ONLY THREE MORE.—Captain Juno only wants three more men to fill his company, which is intended to guard the Frankfort Railroad. Where are they?

☞ Mr. J. H. West, the clever Adams Express messenger, has our acknowledgments for Nashville papers.

SHOCKING MURDER BY GUERILLAS.—A correspondent to the Nashville Union, writing from Stevenson, Ala., on the 18th, gives the particulars of the atrocities lately committed by a gang of desperadoes, under the leadership of two villains named Witherspoon and Davenport. A few days ago they captured a young man by the name of Macy McCurdy, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and after shooting him, cut his throat, and left his corpse lying in the road, naked. One night last week they captured five soldiers of an Ohio regiment, and took them to the residence of one Dr. Green, where they murdered them in cold blood, and stripped their clothes from their persons. Since the above deeds were committed, our scouts have captured fourteen of the gang, and it is to be hoped they will meet with their just deserts. The soldiers murdered by them were on duty in the stockade at Bridgeport.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Benjamin M. Anderson, formerly of St. Louis, and for some time Colonel of a regiment of rebel cavalry, was arrested at [illegible] on the grounds of a strong suspicion of complicity with the rebel emissaries who made such a desperate attempt at burning Chicago and releasing the Camp Douglas prisoners. Being taken to Cincinnati with the other prisoners he had been jealously guarded at the barracks with others, considered the most important of the lot. His attempt at self-destruction was made Sunday afternoon at about two o'clock, the weapon used being a revolver, which he snatched from the belt of one of the guards then on duty. He had placed the muzzle of the pistol where it would have sent the ball through his heart, but one of his fellow-prisoners, perceiving his intent, struck his arm down, the result being that the ball entered the stomach, inflicting a mortal wound.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Lieut. S. B. Davis, formerly keeper of the rebel prison pen at Andersonville, Georgia, who was arrested, tried, and convicted a short time since by a military court-martial in Cincinnati of being a rebel spy, and who was sentenced to be hung on Friday last at Johnson's Island, has had his sentence commuted by the President to imprisonment at hard labor during the war, at Fort Delaware. At the time of his arrest Davis acknowledged that he was a bearer of despatches from Canada to the rebel Government at Richmond, but protested against the charge made against him of being a spy.

☞ J. A. Murry, a rebel soldier, gave himself up to our forces near Atlanta on the 21st of July. He was forwarded for exchange, but managed to escape from the cars when near Columbus, Ohio. He was arrested last Saturday and confined in the Barracks. The prisoner avers that he intended, when he arrived here, to give himself up and take the oath, and was ignorant and did not know how to proceed in the matter. The person in question is from New Haven, Nelson county, Ky. He was turned over to Captain S. E. Jones, to be forwarded to one of our Northern prisons.

MILITARY SENTENCES.—The latest sentences by the Military Commission in St. Louis which have been promulgated, are those of Joseph J. Weldon, a citizen of Livingston county, Missouri, and of George M. Tye, a Confederate soldier, both of whom were found guilty of violating the laws of war, and sentenced to imprisonment during the war. By order of the Commanding General, the sentence will be carried into effect at the Missouri State penitentiary.

☞ That was a good joke on a young and gallant Hoosier officer, who, on receiving a note from a lady "requesting the pleasure of his company" at a party to be given at her house, on the evening designated, took his volunteers and marched them to the young lady's residence. When it was explained to him that it was himself alone who had been invited, he said, "Golly, the letter said *company*, and I thought the lady wanted to see all my boys."

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Wednesday, Feb. 22.*—John Wakeman, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Fined $5.

Fred Schafer and Frank Hildebrand, assaulting May Schafer. $100 each to answer.

Geo. Long, disorderly conduct. Discharged.

A young lady, stealing a cloth cloak from Malinda Stargen, worth $60. Discharged for want of proof.

☞ It appears highly probable that Hon. Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, will succeed Secretary Fessenden in the Treasury Department. Strenuous efforts are being made to secure his nomination by the President. Mr. McCulloch is an eminent and successful financier, and, doubtless, a better selection could not be made of a Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ A lady advertises in a St. Louis paper for a husband. She wants to exchange pictures, correspond, and marry. She gives her age at twenty-one, and weighs two hundred and sixty-pounds. There is a big thing for somebody.

PULASKI COUNTY, KY., Feb. 11, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I propose through your columns to tender to Mr. C. F. Barnum, Captain Pierce, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Henry, Surgeon Fell, and many other friends and fellow-prisoners my sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy tendered myself and family during my incarceration in rebel prisons. Their efforts to console and relieve those dear to me never can be forgotten. I was fifteen months a prisoner of war. During the time I was confined at Richmond and Danville, Va., Macon, Ga., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., I saw and heard a great deal of prison life in the interior of the Confederacy. As I am not yet exchanged, I do not feel at liberty to tell what I do know; yet I will say that none of the accounts I have seen of the cruelty perpetrated upon the unfortunate prisoners exaggerate their suffering in the least, but in many instances fail to tell the story as bad as it is. But I confess the long anxiety and distress of my family, my own suffering of fifteen months, amount to but little when compared with the sad disappointment of finding my State wavering, complaining, dissatisfied—still wailing over the negro. Why, my friends, do you believe slavery would have been interfered with had there been no rebellion? No, I know you do not. Then cast the blame where it belongs. And for God's sake do not let them destroy your Government also. Therefore lay aside all your prejudices and give the Government your unqualified support. By so doing you will command both its respect and confidence, thus securing its protection. Instruct your Legislature to pass resolutions approving the act of Congress upon the constitutional amendment bill. And take the necessary steps to bring about the necessary amendment to our State constitution, and all will be well. The guerillas will leave the State in a few weeks, and peace will inevitably follow.

Lieutenant-Governor Jacob and Mr. G. D. Prentice will please accept my thanks for their visit to the Libby during their temporary sojourn in Richmond, Va. W. N. OWENS,
Major 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

GRATZ, OWEN CO., KY., Feb. 13, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

I wish, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of oil and mineral men to the country lying along the Kentucky river. This country bears every indication of both oil and minerals, especially the latter. Near the town of Gratz, in Owen county, thirty-five miles from the mouth of the river, the indications are so numerous and plainly visible that it seems remarkable that they should remain so long without being disturbed. The minerals are lead and iron. The veins of lead, almost pure, appear near the surface of the ground, and, in many places along the river cliffs, it crops out. The ore is so pure that it has been used by the people many years for sporting purposes. It is also supposed to have furnished a ready supply to the numerous bands of guerillas that have infested the banks of the Kentucky during the past two years. The ore contains a large percentage of silver. The oil indications are scarce less numerous than those of lead and iron. On Clay Lick creek, three miles below Lock No. 2, the oil appears on the surface of the water in large quantities, especially near the Salt Springs at Furnace Lick. There is also good indications on Hog Trough and Pond Branches. There are appearances of oil on almost every branch and creek along the river. Oil and mineral hunters would do well to visit the Kentucky river valley before prospecting elsewhere. R. D. J.

INQUEST NO. 317.—Held February 22, 1865, at the river, back of Elm Tree Garden, on the body of a white man, name not known. Verdict: Came to his death by drowning. Said man is about five feet five inches high, with dark chestnut hair and dark red whiskers; had on a black sack coat, check or hickory over-shirt, and gray flannel under-shirt, gray pants, and fine boots, with a patch across the inside corner of the right boot.

The remains will be kept in the vault at the Western Cemetery, on Jefferson street, between Fifteen and Seventeenth streets, until Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Any one missing a friend, will please call and see the body.

JAS. C. GILL, Coroner.

PATRIOTISM PRACTICALLY TESTED.—The Springfield Republican, in an editorial on the various kinds of patriotism, and the difference between gratitude to our soldiers in the abstract and in the concrete, as developed by the times in which we live, eloquently relates the following incident which occurred within that paper's own cognizance, and which might perhaps be paralleled by similar occurrences in other parts of the State:

A few days since a train of well-filled cars was about to leave the Springfield depot. A wounded soldier, leaning on one crutch and a cane, hobbled into a car in the rear, and looked wistfully up and down its crowded length. Women who had worked for the fair leaned back complacently in their cushioned seats. Stout civilians, whose liberality was known and read of all men, planted themselves more firmly on the plush, looking coolly over the head of the bowed figure in faded army blue. The worn warrior made no claim. He was used to suffering: what mattered a little more just then? He had risked his life for these people; he had shed his young blood that they might sleep quietly and ride in safety. Could he not stand for a little while that they might sit? After an interval of patient pain, he modestly asked that a plethoric carpet-bag might be displaced. It was moved reluctantly, and the soldier sank wearily into the vacated seat. What would not be prized to fight and die for a community like ours.

GUERILLAS AT MASON'S LANDING.—Six of Steele's guerillas [illegible] crossed Green river at Mason's Landing, a few miles above Spottsville, on Saturday. They were going in the direction of Owensboro.

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.—One day last week, a royal tiger having made his appearance close to the village of Puggydial, in the Kurnool district, while Colonel Cotton was inspecting the distribution channels in the Nagalore division, the Colonel, accompanied by Mr. Cotton and his two assistants, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Charles Cotton, advanced upon the beast. Mr. W. Cotton fired one shot, which took effect, when the tiger ran off. The natives, who had assembled in force, dispersed in pursuit—but Mr. Cotton's party, now left alone, soon after saw some people running through a cholum field in alarm, some of whom climbed up a stack of [illegible] corn, where they were assailed by the tiger and two of them pulled down. Mr. Cotton and his two companions immediately went to the rescue, and Mr. Cotton, [illegible], but his rifle missing fire, the tiger sprang upon Mr. Johnston, who had also fired a shot, and seizing him by the back [illegible]. Mr. Cotton then attempted [illegible] of his gun until it broke, and the tiger, leaving Mr. Johnston, seized Mr. Cotton by the arm, [illegible] it and [illegible]. Mr. Charles Cotton, a youth recently arrived from England, then advanced with a revolver, and, while the tiger held his brother by the arm, lodged five balls in the animal's head, which killed the two sufferers [illegible]. The tiger [illegible] the stack of [illegible], from which he was soon after brought out dead. Mr. William Cotton was carried into Kurnool, a distance of about twenty-five miles, where he was attended by Dr. Kees, who found both bones broken a little below the elbow, and several deep wounds inflicted by the tiger's teeth; still there are in a better state the arm can [illegible], has by the last accounts [illegible] the patient was doing well. Mr. Johnston, whose wounds it is feared are of a more dangerous character, was unable to be moved. Of the two natives, one had been brought into Kurnool in a hopeless state [illegible]. The last two teeth from the [illegible] and the skull. Mr. Charles Cotton then tried the [illegible] three into the tiger's mouth, which induced him to leave his hold and settle back.—*Madras Times, Dec. 7.*

A letter from St. Petersburg, in an English paper, mentions an extraordinary affair which lately occurred in the town of Orel, in Russia. A great land landowner had a large sum (forty-three thousand silver roubles) to receive through the [illegible] of that town. On applying for the amount he was told that the money could not be handed over to him unless he presented the office with one thousand silver roubles. He refused, and immediately reported the case to St. Petersburg, and the money was paid over to him. But on the evening of the same day, as he was quietly smoking in his study, a loud ring was heard at the bell. The servant on opening the door, was instantly [illegible], and four men, their faces covered with black crape, rushed into the room. The land owner asked them what they wanted; they [illegible] told him to hand over his forty-three thousand roubles. With the greatest coolness he went over to his strong box, opened it, seized a revolver which was laid on the top shelf, and shot two of the robbers dead, the other two taking to their heels. He then sent for assistance, the police [illegible], and on the crape being removed from the faces of the dead men they were recognized as the head of the police and his secretary. The body of the former has been removed to [illegible] for interment.

C. P. BARNES'

Price List of Genuine

AMERICAN WATCHES

[illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

C. P. BARNES,
Agent for American Watches,
[illegible] Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE CELEBRATED IMPROVED
ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINE

SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN BEAUTY, SIMPLICITY, durability, and [illegible] of its work. It is the [illegible] FIRST-CLASS MACHINE ever invented, and comprises fifteen different patterns and styles, with prices [illegible] accordingly. Each Machine is warranted for three years. Agents wanted in every town throughout Indiana and Kentucky where agencies are not already established. Send for circular and terms.

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General Agents for Indiana and Kentucky,
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(Late of Owenton, Ky.)

HAVING REMOVED TO LOUISVILLE, KY., WILL practice law in the Courts held in the city, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Fifth street, opposite the Court-House.

L. RICHARDSON

OFFERS FOR SALE, OF HIS OWN MAKE AND of superior quality—

INDIGO BLUE JEANS;
SHEEP'S GRAY DO;
BLACK DO;
AND HEAVY PLAID LINSEY.

TO SADDLERS.

I HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW A FEW bales of KENTUCKY LINSEY, suitable for padding.
L. RICHARDSON,
Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Cave Hill Cemetery,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 11, 1865.

PERSONS HAVING RELATIVES IN THE PUBLIC vault at Cave Hill Cemetery are requested to remove the remains, as the present vault is to be taken down and replaced by another structure.
ROBERT ROSS,
Superintendent.

SMITH & CAMBRIDGE,
624
MAIN STREET,
Dry Goods Commission Merchants
AND
Agents for Eastern Manufacturers,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PATENT THREAD—1,000 lbs Barbour's Linen Patent Thread just received and for sale by SMITH & CAMBRIDGE, 624 Main st., Sole Agents for Ky.

CIGARS—500,000 Cigars, varying from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per 1,000, for sale by SMITH & CAMBRIDGE, 624 Main st.

NEW STYLES DAYTON CASSIMERES just received by SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

PETIT'S LADIES' AND GENT'S KID GLOVES, a superior make, in store and for sale by SMITH & CAMBRIDGE, Sole Agents for the Trade.

HOOP SKIRTS—150 dozen IXL Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Misses', A. T. & A. T. Meyer's make, for sale at manufacturers' prices. SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

CORSETS—100 dozen German Corsets for sale low by SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

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Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The Louisville Democrat of the 14th inst. summed up the late peace conference in Hampton Roads as follows:

Hunter, Stephens, and Campbell came to see if Lincoln would now recognize their independence, and Lincoln went to see if the Confederacy was ready for an unconditional surrender, to sacrifice all life, liberty, and property, to the vengeance or mercy of the conqueror. Of course they parted with distinguished consideration both sides making a rather ridiculous piece of history.

We criticised the above as an unfaithful and extravagant statement of the Hampton Roads conference, and added:

It is true that "Hunter, Stephens, and Campbell came to see if Lincoln would now recognize their independence"—such, it appears, was the only object the rebel commissioners had in view, and from this reason the conference brought forth no fruits of peace. But it is a gross perversion to say that President Lincoln "went to see if the Confederacy was ready for an unconditional surrender, to sacrifice all, life, liberty, and property, to the vengeance or mercy of the conqueror." The authoritative accounts of the conference as presented to the Federal and the rebel Congress respectively, by President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, do not sustain the Democrat's version of the matter.

The Democrat has responded at length to our criticism, calling upon us to refute its statement "by the record." We propose, therefore, to briefly treat of this conference "by the record" for the purpose of establishing the three points which we urged in our first article on the subject, viz: First, that the only object of the rebel commissioners was "to see if Lincoln would now recognize their independence;" second, that it is a gross perversion to say that President Lincoln "went to see if the Confederacy was ready for an unconditional surrender, to sacrifice all, life, liberty, and property, to the vengeance or mercy of the conqueror;" and, third, that an armistice, except on the plain condition of restoring the Union, could not wisely have been granted by President Lincoln.

First, then, let us refer to the authoritative documents under which the conference itself was held. On the 12th of January last, when Francis P. Blair was on the eve of his departure from Richmond, whither he had gone from Washington to inaugurate a peace negotiation, Jeff. Davis delivered to him a manuscript letter, as follows:

RICHMOND, Jan 12, 1865.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.—SIR: I have deemed it proper, and probably desirable to you, to give you in this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to President Lincoln, &c.

I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing, now, as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace. I am ready to send a commission whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a commission, if the United States Government shall choose to send one; that, notwithstanding the rejection of our former offers, I would, if you could promise that a commissioner, minister, or other agent would be received, appoint one immediately, and renew the effort to enter into a conference, with a view to secure peace to the two countries.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On his return to Washington Mr. Blair delivered the above letter to President Lincoln, who, in response, presented him with the following, which Mr. Blair on his second visit to Richmond, placed also in Jefferson Davis:

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1865.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.—SIR: You having shown me Mr. Davis's letter to you of the 12th inst., you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential person now resisting the national authority may informally send me with the view of securing peace to the people of our common country.

Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

The above are the authoritative documents under which the peace conference was inaugurated. It is distinctly announced by President Lincoln that the conference shall occur, if at all, "with a view to securing peace to the people of our *common country*," while Jefferson Davis, with equal clearness, announces that he will send commissioners "with a view to secure peace to the *two countries*." The marked difference between the terms of the letter from Davis and those of the letter from President Lincoln caused the latter to hesitate to allow Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell to pass the lines of Gen. Grant till the General had assured the President, through Secretary Stanton that he was "convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union." Accordingly, the rebel commissioners were admitted within the Federal lines, and, by mutual agreement the celebrated conference was held in Hampton Roads. For an official history of the conference itself we will rely upon the letter of Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams. The statements there made by the rebel commissioners to the Congress at Richmond do not vary from Mr. Seward's, which are as follows:

The Richmond party approached the discussion rather [illegible], and at no time did they make categorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit.

What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation on which the war was waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extraneous policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the two sections be resumed.

It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some, not very certain, prospects of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between the Government and the States, section, or people now engaged in conflict with it. The suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union collaterally, and in subordination to the proposition which was thus announced.

The anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his annual message.

It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power was lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, however, is limited by the constitution, and, when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money, and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States.

The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had, on the 31st ult., adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law.

It appears from the above that the rebel commissioners were unwilling to concede anything definite looking to the Union's restoration, but merely desired an armistice to consider the question of separation. This conference, it should be remembered, was informal only, and, therefore, whatever intimations the rebel commissioners might have given of the possibility of restoration as the result of an armistice, could not with propriety or safety be relied upon by President Lincoln. The only light in which the President could regard their requests was that thrown upon their mission by the letter of Jefferson Davis, which emphatically stated that the conference should be held "with a view to secure peace to the *two countries*." President Lincoln, therefore, wisely and justly responded that he could "agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States of the Union," &c. The rebel commissioners *would not accept an armistice on such a basis*, for they looked to separation alone as the result of "a postponement of the question." In view of this fact, we repeat that President Lincoln could not grant an armistice, and in proof of his sagacity we would call the attention of the Democrat to the following language of Jefferson Davis, who, in the speech delivered by him a few days since, at the Richmond war meeting, said, when speaking of the notes which passed between him and President Lincoln:

He (President Davis) spoke always of *two countries*. Mr. Lincoln spoke of a *common country*. *He could have no common country with the Yankees*. His life was bound up with the Confederacy, and if any man supposed that under any circumstances he could be an agent for the reconstruction of the Union he mistook every element of his nature. With the Confederacy he would live or die.

On the same occasion with the above, Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, addressed the people of Richmond, and, in the course of his speech, made the following declaration relative to the peace mission:

Our commissioners went with no blank paper, but on it were written by our President, the words: *Independence* and Self Government.

Thus it appears unmistakably that the sole object of the rebel commissioners, whose whole authority was derived from Jefferson Davis, was "to see if Lincoln would now recognize their *independence*."

Second. What did President Lincoln "go to see?" The Democrat answers, "to see if the Confederacy was ready for an unconditional surrender, to sacrifice all, life, liberty, and property, to the vengeance or mercy of the conqueror." And it is argued that the pains and penalties of certain Federal laws justify the rebels in believing that peace and Union will be attended on their part by the utter sacrifice of "life, liberty, and property." We freely confess that some laws prescribing severe penalties have been enacted against the rebels, and we seriously object to many of their features. But do not the Democrat and the rebels themselves know that, in the hour of peace and restoration, those penalties will never be inflicted? Most assuredly. It is true that President Lincoln himself cannot repeal those laws, and he had no power to tell the rebel commissioners that he would, but Secretary Seward, in his letter to Mr. Adams, distinctly exhibited the spirit in which the restored insurgents would be treated. President Lincoln is represented as having referred the commissioners to the declarations of his last annual message on the subject. In that message the President said:

They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. * * The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes; and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency.

Such, then, are the terms of surrender which the President submitted to Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell. They embrace as much as the President was authorized to say, while they plainly indicate the spirit of universal clemency which the nation will show to the insurgents when they lay down their arms. The institution of slavery, however may be lost. Indeed, it is virtually gone already, let this conflict end as it will. The South could not stand for a moment on that question. Her slaves, six hundred thousand of them, if they will go, are to be enlisted in the rebel armies under a proclamation of freedom. Such is the policy agreed upon at the late Richmond meeting. Abolition has ceased to be dreaded at the South.

Third. An armistice could not be wisely granted now, except upon the ground, mutually adopted by the combatants, of a *restored nationality*. Such a measure, without such an understanding, would only prolong the war and make doubtful its result. Our armies are covered with victory and daily gaining advantage. They promise ere long to achieve a peace. An armistice would but give the rebellion time to renew its failing strength. These considerations, without enlarging upon them, sufficiently justify the continuous prosecution of hostilities.

We have given more space to this subject than we at first designed, but, if we have made the "record" clear and instructed our contemporary, we shall not regret the labor.

☞ All the rich men of Charleston have left the city. They are self-banished. If they pretend to have apprehended insult and outrage from Sherman's troops, the pretence is false. We guess they are beginning to think that the powder and ball with which they fired on Sumpter was manufactured by the Devil and furnished to them by some infernal agent of his. Ah, they would give a good many trifles now to be able to bring back the thunder of the guns of May, 1861 and imprison it in its original hell-powder.

☞ The business of volunteering in the city of New York has gone on for some time and still goes on with much enthusiasm. There are many bad things in the Empire City, but patriotism seems not to be extinct there. Would that the State needed men could all be raised without a draft.

☞ The last Federal flag over Sumpter after the evacuation was raised by Capt. Bragg, of Gen. Gilmore's staff. Many loyal eyes, as they gazed upon it, must have been dim with excess of emotion. "Any has its tears."

☞ The Richmond Examiner thinks that Sherman is "getting to the end of his triumphs." It is recorded that Alexander got to the end of his, but he sat down and cried because there was no room for further proceedings.

☞ The old flag of Fort Sumpter, the very one that floated over it when Charleston fired the first hostile gun, is again in its place. If it is terribly riddled, the riddle is one that the Confederacy can easily read.

☞ Charleston, it appears, was surrendered to the Federal forces by Mr Macbeth, its Mayor. "Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth!" Was that a dagger that you saw before you?

☞ The Richmond Examiner says that "Beauregard is leading Sherman a dance." But it seems that the rebs have to "pay the piper."

☞ The rebels, in setting fire to Charleston, illuminated her in honor of her own fall. That was too bad.

☞ We knocked down the walls of Sumpter. Probably we shall now let them get up again.

☞ What would Charleston give just now never to have fired upon Fort Sumter?

☞ If the last hope of the Southern Confederacy is the negro, it is a dark one.

Boarding.

A FEW GENTLEMEN DESIRING COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, with board, can be accommodated at 1[illegible] Second street, between Green and Walnut. [illegible]

Lost.

ON JANUARY 8, ON WALNUT, BELOW FIFTH street, north side, a small JET BREAST PIN set in gold. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. [illegible]

Louisville City National Bank, Feb. 22, 1865.

THE ABOVE BANK WILL OPEN FOR THE transaction of business on the 1st day of March, 1865. An additional call on the capital stock has been made by the Board of Directors, 25 per cent payable on the 1st of April, and the remaining 25 per cent on the 1st of May.

RICH'D S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

Press and Democrat copy 10 days.

Copartnership Notice.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE ASSOCIATED ourselves together, under the name and style of HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN, & CO., for the purpose of conducting a WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION business, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit a liberal portion of patronage.

North side Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

DAVID B. HUTCHINGS,
J. A. DUNCAN,
M. A. DOWNING,
BEN. C. WEAVER.

DAVID B. HUTCHINGS, Of Logan co., Ky. — M. A. DOWNING, Late of Shelby House.
JAMES A. DUNCAN, Of Hardin co., Ky. — BEN. C. WEAVER, Late with Huffman & Duncan.

HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Leaf Tobacco, Country Produce, &c.,

North side Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF BACON, LARD, PORK, WHEAT, FLOUR and WHISKEY. Orders and consignments solicited. f20 dtf

COAL, COAL---SALT.

3 BARGES OF PURE OHIO RIVER COAL, FROM the Adamsville mines, said to be superior to the Peacock mine Pomeroy.
1 barge best quality Salt:
For sale by J. C. RODGERS & CO., 290 Main st, bet. Second and Third. f24 d3

Whiskey—Whiskey.

10 BBLS COPPER-DISTILLED WHISKEY for sale at lowest price. Inquire at E. KETTIG'S, Corner Fourth Jefferson sts. f23 d5*

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. } NEW YORK.
[illegible] d&w6*

HONEST GOODS at FAIR PRICES

HATS, FURS,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

GREEN & GREEN'S,

Main and Fourth sts.

SHIRTS MADE to ORDER.

j24

AT

PRATHER & SMITH'S,

429 Main street,

LADIES' FINE MINK, SABLE, FITCH, and STONE-MARTEN CAPES, VICTORINES, COLLARS, and MUFFS, and CUFFS; also GENT'S FUR COLLARS and GLOVES and BUFFALO and GENET ROBES: together with a large stock of MEN'S and BOYS' FELT HATS and CAPS. A large stock in store and for sale low for cash.

PRATHER & SMITH.

A. RAWSON, ORIN A. BRIDGLAND. — JA. O. RAWSON, JAMES R. BOUCK.

RAWSON, BRIDGLAND, & CO.,
Tobacco Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
j16 d3m

C. G. TACHAU. — LEWIS TACHAU.

C. G. TACHAU & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, AND SMOKING ARTICLES,
No. 506 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, WE WILL at all times be prepared to exhibit to our friends and patrons a large and well-assorted stock. Our goods have been selected with great care, and our endeavor shall always be to satisfy both city and country trade in prices as well as in quality.
j13 d2mis C. G. TACHAU & BRO.

O. F. YOUNG, of Wilson & Young, N. O. — W. B. WILSON, of Louisville.

YOUNG & WILSON,
Commission Merchants,
j24 d[illegible] NO. 180 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Elegant 7-octave Rosewood PIANOS

AT FROM $250 UPWARDS AT THE WAREROOMS of
D. P. FAULDS,
SOUTHWESTERN AGENT FOR
Steinway & Son's, Chickering & Sons, and other Pianos, Smith's American Organs, and Martin's Guitars.
[illegible] 529 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

N. GWYNN
(Successor to Pickering & Truman),
Wholesale
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,
616 Main st., opposite Louisville Hotel,
f21 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

REWARDS.

Strayed,

FROM MY STABLE ON THE CORner of Seventh and York streets, on Monday night, the 13th inst., a Sorrel Horse and a Bay Mare Mule. The Horse was 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands high, and is left hind leg slightly swollen. Both Horse and Mule were cotton tied. Any person finding and returning them will be liberally rewarded.
f21 d3* PAT. McGRAHIT.

Lost,

ON WALNUT OR SECOND STREET, BEtween [illegible] and Christ Church, on Sunday afternoon, a LADIES GOLD WATCH. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at this office. f21 d1m*

$200 Reward.

LOST—BETWEEN THE LOUISVILLE Hotel and the [illegible] Third street, a POCKET-BOOK, belonging to Rev. Geo. Edward Hatch, U. S. Vols., on Sunday evening, Feb. [illegible], containing $[illegible] in greenbacks and $[illegible] in gold, with [illegible]. The above reward will be paid on the return of the pocket-book to this office. [illegible]

Notice.

TAKEN UP AT MY STABLE A BAY HORSE, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, large scar in forehead, front feet [illegible] or foundered. No other marks. Come forward, prove horse, and pay charges.
f18 dtf J. W. SHOCKENCY.

SUBSTITUTES.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR ONE year and three years' Substitutes, and board furnished until mustered in.
I will have an agent at Lebanon and Bowling Green to furnish Substitutes for the next draft.
J. McCARTHY,
f23 d2m No. 1 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

Substitute.

ANY ONE WISHING A SUBSTITUTE CAN GET a veteran by calling at 318 Green street, between Second and Third. [f22 d3*] HUGH T. BRAGG.

Wanted,

SUBSTITUTES WANTED AND SUPPLIED ON reasonable terms at short notice. The highest prices paid for substitutes. Look out for the next draft, and procure a substitute for three years at the subscribers.
f21 1m* PARSONS & MOLES,
At No. 5 Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

Wanted,

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS—The highest cash bounties paid by HUMPHREYS & CO., at the U. S. Hotel, Louisville, Ky. f17 d3*

APRIL ELECTION, 1865.

For Mayor.

WM KAYE is a candidate for re-election as Mayor at the April election. [illegible]

W. R. HYDES, the late City Marshal, is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. f3 dte*

MR. JOSEPH CLEMENT (Magistrate) is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. He voted for and is a supporter of the administration of President Lincoln. f20 dte

For City Assessor.

DICK WATTS is a candidate for the office of City Assessor at the ensuing April election. f11 dte*

MR. A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for re-election as Assessor at the April election. f20 dte

For City Attorney.

A. M. STOUT, formerly of the 17th Ky., is a candidate for City Attorney at the April election.
f18 dte

Lawson Brass Foundery,
No. 25 Tenth st., bet. Main and Market.
J. F. HAWLEY, - - - Proprietor.

HAVING SERVED OUT THREE YEARS IN THE army, I am now in charge of the above named Foundery. I am happy to state that I have secured a continuation of the services of Mr. JOHN LAWSON, Machinist, who will still be on hand to attend to the practical part of the business, for which he is amply qualified from an experience of thirty years.
I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of Brass work. Particular attention paid to Metallic Packing and Babbet Metals of all kinds, Brass and Composition Castings, &c. Cash paid for Brass, Copper, and other old metals.
f20 d1m

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY.

JNO. L. STEWART & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers
IN
Oil Stocks, Oil Leases, & Oil Lands,
No. 632
Main street, Louisville, Kentucky.
[illegible] d[illegible]m&w4

STARCH—
100 boxes Fox's Starch;
100 do Erkenbrecher's Starch; for sale by
j24 d6 WOODRUFF & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What the Illustrious Abernethy said.

"Well, sir, what's the matter?" said Abernethy, the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous-looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing serious," was the reply; "my stomach and liver are out of order; that's all." "Do you call *that* nothing serious," said Abernethy; "I tell you, sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there is not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthful condition." Nothing can be more true, and therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one is weak and the other irregular in its action, tone and control them with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, the most sound vegetable restorative and alterative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of the United States Army, by officers of the Army and Navy, by our first authors, by eminent clergymen, in fact by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases, and as a perfectly innocuous but at the same time powerful invigorant and alterative.
f21 d1&w2

SCOTT, DAVISON, & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
SCOTT, KEEN, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
Men's and Boys'
FINE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS,
CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,
Louisville, Ky.
f2 d3m

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. d29 d3m

R. C. Hill's Celebrated GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.
323 THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The largest, heaviest, and best Pen for the money in the market.
My pens are 14 and 16 carat fine, and guaranteed perfect in every respect. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list FREE.
GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CTS. [illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.
The best at [illegible] rates.

WATCHES
Repaired in the best style, on short notice, by excellent workmen, and warranted. [illegible] R. C. HILL.
Gold Pen Manufacturer & Dealer in American Watches.

J. HINZEN. — E. ROZEN.

HINZEN & ROZEN,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
ALSO AGENTS FOR
Mason & Hamline's Cabinet Organs,
THE BEST MADE IN THE MARKET.
Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh.
Jan27 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. The only *Harmless, True,* and *Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown* without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY [illegible] BARCLAY ST., N. Y.
Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. [illegible]

TOBACCO DEALERS.

R. ATKINSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
BANKERS,
41 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENT OF PROPerty. All orders to buy or sell Gold and Government Securities promptly attended to on the usual terms. Will allow liberal interest on deposit account.
Apply to Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co., Louisville, Ky., who are our agents, and will make all necessary arrangements for us. f21 d3m

Connecticut Seed Leaf TOBACCO.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE, SUPERIOR TO ANY other Leaf Tobacco raised in this country, is now in store and for sale at 134 THIRD STREET, below Main. Manufacturers of Cigars are specially invited to call and examine the above. GEO. W. MORRIS.
Louisville, Feb. 2 1865—d&tf

HOLYOKE & ROGERS,
Tobacco Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants
NO. 33 WATER ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Advances will be made on shipments to above address by N. E. MILTON & CO.,
[illegible] No. 135 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

To the Jobbing Trade:

JUST RECEIVED FROM AN EASTERN IMPORTing House,

4,000 Spring Shawls,

Consisting of
LLAMA'S,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
SILK AND WOOL CHALLIES.
50 PIECES ALL WOOL CLOAKING CLOTHS, Fancy colors.
50 PIECES FRENCH ZEPHYR CLOAKING CLOTHS, Fancy colors.
30 PIECES FRENCH ZEPHYR CLOAKING CLOTHS, Black.
3,000 SPRING BALMORAL SKIRTS.
75 PIECES BLACK ITALIANS.
50 PIECES BLACK LUSTRE.
2 LOTS FANCY CASSIMERES.
f2 d6 SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

New York Cheap Wholesale Cloth and Furnishing House.

OTTINGER & BRO. WOULD RESPECTFULLY INvite the attention of the city and country trade to their large and well selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Tailors' Trimmings, White and Over-Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which they will positively sell at the lowest New York prices.
No. 503 Main street, up stairs, between Sixth and Seventh streets, four doors above the Louisville Hotel, and over Lisby, White, & Cochrane.
N. B. We are selling White and Over-shirts 20 per cent below the regular prices.
☞ Call and see. f22 d1m*

MADAME O'DAIR

Would respectfully announce to the public that she has removed on Market street, between Jackson and Hancock streets, third door from Hancock, where she may be consulted by all who may desire to know anything of Future Events. She will give the name, age, and character of any person. She will also delineate characters from likenesses. f23 d1mis*

PERFUMERY,
Hair Oils and Pomades,
COSMETICS, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN THE ABOVE-named articles, and, being mostly of our own manufacture, we are able to sell them at prices that defy competition.

Jobbers, Sutlers, Pedlers, and Country Merchants

Are invited to examine our STOCK and PRICES.

SOLON PALMER, Agent,
36 West Fourth st., CINCINNATI, O.
f6 dislm

NOTICES.

Found,

A SUM OF MONEY WAS SOME MONTHS AGO, found on the street, in Louisville. Apply at this office. f23 d6*

Notice.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board, and good rooms furnished. Also, a few day boarders, in a good neighborhood, only a few minutes walk from the Post-office. References required.
Address C. A. M., at this office. f23 d6*

A ROOM WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. A LARGE, choice room, thoroughly furnished, can be obtained in a private family, by addressing, with reference,
f21 d6* Box 1087, Post Office.

For Hire,

TWO COLORED GIRLS, UNINCUMBERED, GOOD house servants, washers, ironers, &c.
T. H. DITTO.
At Mrs. Conway's, corner Chestnut and Centre sts.
f20 d1&w2*

DR. WM. CONWAY,

AFTER SOME EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE in the practice of his profession in Southern Kentucky, having permanently settled in Louisville, on Madison, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, respectfully tenders his services to the people of this vicinity and the public generally. References: Drs. McReynolds and Grooms, Elkton, Kentucky; Drs. Hickman and Bass, Elkton, Kentucky; Dr. J. A. Brady, Maj. Jas. Lawson, W. D. Wilson, Esq. D. R. Hutchings, (of the Firm of Hutchings, Duncan, & Co.), Louisville, Kentucky. f21 d&eod10

Notice.

A CALL OF FIFTY PER CENT CASH HAS BEEN made by the Board of Directors of the Davis Creek Oil Company, payable on or before the 2d day of February, at the office of J. H. Thomas, 513 Main street.
f21 d1 JOHN H. THOMAS Secretary.

To Hire.

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN ABOUT TWENTY-three years old, can cook, wash and iron. Has one child two years old. Wages not so much an object as to secure a good home. Address
f21 d3* C. W., P. O. Box 417.

COAL-COAL.

CONSUMERS OF COAL MUST NOT FORGET that at SYMMES'S Coal Office, corner of Fifth and Court Place they can always get, at wholesale or retail, the very best article of PITTSBURG COAL at the very lowest market price. f[illegible]

Notice.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE ONE OF THE BEST FARMS, 2½ miles from Owensboro, Daviess county, Ky., for a good dwelling-house in the city of Louisville. Inquire of Messrs A. O. & Jno. S. Bamelin, Louisville, Ky. f20 d4 C. L. HALL.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME SEYMORE BEGS TO INFORM THE citizens of Louisville and vicinity that she expects positively to leave town in one week; therefore those wishing to consult her on business, love, or health should call at once. She has the wonderful talisman or charms used by the Persians in matters of Love and Safety, which she is ready to supply to those who wish them.
Terms—Gentlemen $2, Ladies $1.
Office 5[illegible] Fifth street. f[illegible] d1

DR. S. B. MILLS OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Louisville. Office and residence south side of Walnut, between First and Second streets. f16 d6*

THE NEXT DRAFT.

I WILL GIVE EXEMPTION TO PERSONS CLAIMing exemption from draft.
ANDREW MONROE,
f10 dtf At Court-house.

CHILBLAINS AND FROSTED FEET CAN be cured for just seventy-five cents. That is what one bottle of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion costs, and it is an almost unfailing remedy for that troublesome complaint. For sale by all Druggists everywhere. f6 dislm

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
No. 236 Main and Third streets,

HAVE IN STORE—
500 tons Stone-coal and Tyrone Iron;
500 tons Charcoal & Sligo Iron;
3,000 kegs Nails, from 2d to 60d;
1,000 kegs wrought & cut Spikes;
1,000 kegs Horse & Mule Shoes;
200 kegs Horse and Mule Nails;
Springs and Axles;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Plough-makers' Materials;
Manilla Rope and Oakum;
Lead, Block Tin, and Spelter;
Pittsburg Coal in hhds;

All of which we are selling at very low prices.
☞ GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS taken for goods in our line.
We buy OLD METALS, such as Iron, Copper, and Brass. j3 eod4m

H. W. WILKES, JR.,
506 Main st., north side, near Fourth.
Machine Belting,
Bolting Cloth,
Cotton Warps,
Machine Cards,
Hose and Packing,
Mill, Factory, Railroad, and Oil Well Supplies of all kinds.
☞ Catalogues sent free by mail.
☞ Factory discount to dealers. f12 d&w

J. D. BONDURANT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GARDEN, FIELD, AND FLOWER SEEDS,
ALSO
Agricultural Implements, Reapers, Mowers, Ploughs, &c.,
LIME, POTATOES, CEMENT, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT,
j24 Tu&Th3m Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

McGILL & MULLEN,
Late of the Galt House, now located on
Fourth st., bet. Main and Market,
Are selling out their stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FINE CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
At Cost.

AT THE GALT HOUSE WE WERE TOO FAR UP for local trade. Now that we have a central stand, we are determined to sell out our present stock AT COST that we may become better known to the people of Louisville.
f21 d12 McGILL & MULLEN.

PLOUGHS AND WAGONS.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE MAKING ALL sizes of the STEEL PEACOCK PLOUGHS, also all our different kinds of Ploughs. Constantly on hand all kinds of WAGONS, Ploughs, Castings, &c., at our old stand, corner of Main and Hancock streets.
f21 d1m&w4 HAYS & COOPER.

WANTED.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH
For all kinds of
Second-Hand Furniture, Mattresses, &c.

CALL AT THE FURNITURE STORE, NO. 527 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side, where you can get GREAT BARGAINS. f21 d6

French Grape-Vines.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM France a choice lot of Vines (roots and cuttings), the best varieties of the French Red and White Grapes, especially prepared for my own use, viz:

WHITE:	RED:
Melon de Champagne,	Moreau de Bourgoyne,
Suzain de Chablis,	Gamet do Bordeaux,
Chasselas de Chatillon,	Gascon.

I offer a portion of them for sale as follows:
Plants with roots, each $5
Cuttings, each 1
Vines will be carefully packed and forwarded.
Address, with remittance, E. A. QUETIN, Covington, Kentucky,
f16 d2&w3 Southeast corner Sixth and Sanford sts.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Louisville, Ky., February 18, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, MADE BY firms, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, A. M., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of February, 1865, for furnishing the following subsistence supplies, viz:

5,000 barrels best quality new prime Mess Pork.
500,000 pounds best quality new Bacon (clear or clear ribbed sides or shoulders, with shanks cut off at the brisket) packed in tierces *full head lined*, to contain not more than 700 pounds, *net each*.
5,000 barrels extra Flour of same quality as sample to be seen at this office, barrels to be *full head lined*.
150,000 pounds best quality, new, medium sized, dry, clean White Beans in good, strong, well coopered barrels, *full head lined*.
100,000 pounds best quality kiln-dried Hominy, in good, strong, well coopered barrels, *full head lined*.
200,000 pounds good Brown Sugar in good, strong, well coopered barrels, *full head lined*.
50,000 pounds Crushed Sugar, in good, strong, well coopered barrels, *full head lined*.
37,500 pounds best quality Star Candles, full weight, 14 ounces to the pound.
10,000 gallons Molasses, in good, strong barrels.
[illegible] pounds Dried Apples, fruit of 1864, in good, strong, well coopered barrels, *full head lined*.
150,000 pounds good, sound Potatoes, in strong, well coopered barrels, *full head lined*.
50,000 pounds good, sound Onions, in strong, well coopered barrels, *full head lined*.

The above to be delivered, *free of all charges*, for drayage, package, or otherwise, at the Government storehouses in Jeffersonville, Ind., on or before the 15th day of March, 1865.

All packages must be strong and well made, and plainly marked, as per pattern to be seen at this office, and *actual tare* will be deducted for *all descriptions* of packages.

Proposals *must be made on the blanks* furnished at this office, and for *each article* they must be on *separate sheets*, and *must be made in duplicate*.

Samples of all articles, except Flour and Salt Meats, *must accompany* proposals, and be carefully marked with the name of the bidder, and should any party to whom a contract is awarded under this advertisement, fail to deliver, within the time designated, the undersigned shall be allowed to purchase to extent of deficiency, and the contractor shall pay the difference of cost.

The successful bidders must be present in person at the time of announcing the awards, as their presence is required.

All goods are to be received, subject to the inspection of such person as the Commissary of Subsistence shall designate.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

The specifications of this advertisement *must be strictly complied with*.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids for proper cause.

H. C. SYMONDS,
f21 d4 Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

U.S. 7-30 LOAN

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT

GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent, including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	note.
Two cents " "	$100	"
Ten " "	$500	"
20 " "	$1000	"
$1 " "	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
First National Bank of Louisville.
f16 d&lm&w4

JAS. MORTON, Late Cash'r B'k of Tenn., Nashville Tenn. — JAS. S. MORTON. — JOHN J. CRAIG, Late Cash'r Br. Union Bank Knoxville, Tenn.

MORTON, CRAIG, & CO.,
Commission, Receiving, and Forwarding Merchants,
Office No. 24 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

WE HAVE ENTERED INTO COPARTnership under the above named style, for the purpose of doing a general commission, receiving and forwarding business, and beg leave to announce to our friends, and the trade generally, that we are now prepared to receive consignments, and pledge our best attention to the interest of those who may favor us with their business.
We also propose, at all times, to make it a special and prominent feature of our business to purchase goods on orders, and therefore solicit orders from our friends and merchants doing business in the country, with entire confidence that satisfaction will be given.
Officers and soldiers passing trade permits for Tennessee, can be facilitated in their business arrangements by calling at our office. We respectfully invite all Tennesseans and friends from other sections of the country, visiting the city, to make it convenient to have their letters addressed to our care, and to make our office their headquarters during their stay in the city.
JAS. MORTON,
JOHN J. CRAIG,
f20 d1m JAS. S. MORTON.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF MASON & HAWKINS WAS DISsolved by mutual consent on the 18th inst. Either party is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.
All bills not settled within ten days will be placed in the hands of a collector.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF MR. R. G. Hawkins, I will continue the business at the old stand, where I hope to receive the same patronage heretofore bestowed on the old firm.
BENJ. MASON.

BENJ. MASON,
Merchant Tailor,
Fourth street, bet. Green and Jefferson,
Is now receiving his
Spring Stock,
Selected with great care from the best houses, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
☞ Opposite Masonic Temple. [illegible] d6

Buena Vista Oil and Mining Co.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE NOW open. Parties desiring to subscribe for stock can do so by applying to R. Atwood, Main street, between Third and Fourth, or to R. J. Menefee, 118 Main street.
R. ATWOOD, Treas.
R. J. MENEFEE, Sec'y.
Louisville, Jan. 26, 1865—dtf

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1[illegible], 1865.
Prof. J. Lawrence Smith:
DEAR SIR: There seems to be some doubt in the minds of a few of our friends as to the actual opinion you entertain as to our lands in Harrison county, Ind., the last clause in your published report not being satisfactory. By giving us your opinion on the subject, you will oblige, yours, respectfully.
ROBT. ATWOOD,
R. J. MENEFEE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 18, 1865.
Messrs. Atwood and Menefee:
GENTLEMEN: Your note is received asking my opinion regarding your 1,444 acres of land in Harrison county, Ind. In reply, I would simply state that the petroleum indications are of a most favorable character on your tract of land, and, in my opinion, fully justify the thorough development contemplated by the company.
Yours, respectfully,
f23 dtf J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

L. L. HYATT. — THEO. M. SMITH. — T. J. HYATT.

HYATT, SMITH, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, HARTFORD CITY, AND CANNEL COAL,
216 Main street, between Second and Third, north side.
apr2 d1vis LOUISVILLE, KY.

Corn Exchange Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Capital, paid in........................ $400,000
Surplus January 1, 1864 300,643
THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR damage by fire and the perils of inland navigation on liberal terms, and will pay losses with a promptness unexcelled. P. B. ATWOOD,
j14 d2mis Agent in Louisville.

Exchange on Montreal and London.

SIGHT EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON—
The Bank of British North America, Montreal, Canada, and Union Bank of London, England.
And Letters of Credit available by travellers issued by the Franklin Bank of Kentucky.
d13 d2aw J. D. O'LEARY, Cashier.

Best Brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
f13 d3mis No. 506 Main st., bet. [illegible] and Sixth.

ITCHING AND OTHER IRRITATING cutaneous diseases can be cured by the use of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion. A single application will relieve in a few minutes, and one finds himself well and free of his troubles almost before he is aware of it. f6 dislm

50 DOZ RAILROAD AND PLAIN BLACK BAGS in store and for sale by
f18 d5&Su! SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

WANTED.

Wanted,

A COLORED GIRL. APPLY AT MRS. DOW'S, Magazine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, six doors above Tenth street, south side. f23 d2*

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY A YOUNG lady qualified to teach the branches of an English education and to give lessons on the Piano. A moderate compensation would be acceptable in a pleasant family. Refer to Mrs. Eliza Field, Mr. Geo. Anderson, Capt. Flack, Carter, or R. P. Cropper. Address a line of the above. f21 d3

Wanted,

A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A CARPENTER shop. Address J. T., Journal office. f23 d3*

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL FAMILY. LIBERAL wages will be paid. Apply to E. MITCHELL,
f23 d3* North side Chestnut bet. Third and Fourth.

Wanted,

A PARTNER WITH SOME CASH CAPITAL, WITH a view of engaging in the Drug, Grocery or Commission business, by a practical business man who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Best of references given. Address Drawer 4[illegible], Louisville, Ky. f21 d3*

Wanted,

MALES OR FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH ANY form of disease to call at the Western Medical Office, 142 Sycamore street, between Fourth and Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, and be cured. Private diseases cured in 3 to 10 days. No charge until cured. Advice free and confidential. Board and rooms furnished. f13 d3*

Wanted—Correspondence.

A GENTLEMAN, OF GOOD MORALS, IN THE army, would respectfully solicit a correspondence with a limited number of the fair ones who take the Journal. Object—first, fun; secondly, joy; thirdly, matrimony. Address BRADY MARTIN, 2d Minn. Battery, Fort Kearny, Minn. f21 d3*

Wanted

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE AND TEACHER, wants a situation. Address
W. C. MAHAN, Circuit Court Clerk,
La Grange, Oldham county, Ky.
February 21, 1865. f22 d6*

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS CLERK OR BOOK KEEPER. Address Daniel Joseph Ross, care of Right Rev. Bishop Smith, Box 188, Louisville, Ky. f21 d6* 3

Wanted to Rent,

A MEDIUM SIZED DWELLING CENTRALly located, with a large back yard, also a good cistern. I will pay a good rent for such a place. Address B., Louisville P. O. f21 d6*

Situation Wanted,

BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A WHOLESALE OR REtail Grocery House or Military Office. Has had experience in both, and is a good penman and accountant. Address G. E. P., Post-office Box 238, Louisville, Ky. f21 d4*

House Wanted,

CONTAINING FROM SIX TO EIGHT ROOMS, in a respectable portion of the city, for which a good rent will be paid.
Address, with particulars as to size, location, and rent, R. J.,
f21 d6 Journal Office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS SERVED IN THE army for three years wishes to go as Representative to some wholesale Kentucky house [illegible] other State, who will offer a sufficient inducement. State the amount you propose to pay for one, two, and three years service. Address, REPRESENTATIVE,
f21 d3* Jeffersonville, Ind.

Information Wanted

OF DANIEL ROBERTS, WAGONMAKER. HE was residing in Jeffersonville, Clark co., Ind., [illegible] years ago. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by Mrs. ELIZA ROBERTS, Box 180, Salem, Washington, Ind. f[illegible] d&w1

WANTED—TO MAKE EVERY PERSON INDEpendent. [illegible] capital required. [illegible] Address, for circulars and [illegible], [illegible] M. D., Box 2[illegible], Niles, Berrien co., Michigan.
f[illegible] d&w3*

Wanted,

A PARTNER WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000 CASH capital, to engage in a safe and profitable manufacturing, &c., business. Address Enterprise, Louisville, Kentucky. f[illegible] d3*

$10 PER DAY.

WANTED—AGENTS MALE OR FEMALE—CAN clear $50 per week at their own homes, in a neat, honorable business, that pays over eight hundred per cent. A capital of $1 to $5 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare, will find this a splendid paying business. Address, enclosing two stamps, for full particulars, E. WAVELL, Box 4,[illegible], Chicago.
f15 d3m*

Wanted,

30 GOOD MILLINERS,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE. INQUIRE OF
MRS. A. E. PORTER,
f8 dtf [illegible] Market street.

Wanted,

A COMPETENT PROFESSOR OF MUSIC TO teach in Lebanon Female Academy. Applicants will address us immediately, at Lebanon, Ky., giving references, &c.
TRUSTEES LEBANON FEMALE ACADEMY.
f6 d4w*

Wanted.

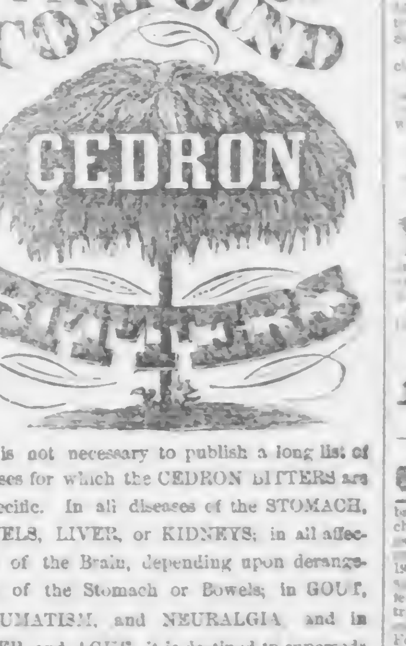
PREPARING FOR THE SPRING TRADE I WISH to engage five or six MILLINERS. To those who understand their business I will pay the best wages and give them steady employment. Call on Mrs. M. D. GILCHRIST, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, east side. f23 d1m

MILLINERY.

INTENDING TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS ON account of ill health, I shall from this date sell my entire stock of
Millinery and Fancy Goods
At low rates, FOR CASH ONLY, to close the concern.
MRS. J. A. BEATTIE,
f8 3pdtf No. 130 Fourth st.

Tobacco! Tobacco!

50 HALF BUTTS REID'S BRIGHT LBS
40 do do Navy [illegible] do
125 caddies Isabella bright lbs.
300 caddies Black Sweet do.
2[illegible] boxes Navy lbs;
[illegible] caddies Navy;
1[illegible] caddies Black Sweet quarters;
On consignment and for sale by
DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.,
f20 d1m 4[illegible] Main st.



It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the CEDRON BITTERS are a Specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, or KIDNEYS; in all affections of the Brain, depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; in GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA, and in FEVER and AGUE, it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wine-glassful of the BITTERS, taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate and secure the taker against diseases under most trying exposure.

PREPARED BY
DR. JOHN BULL
At his Labratory on Fifth cross street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
f21 dis3m

527 — 527

J. HEETER.................. T. C. CHAUDOIN

HEETER & CHAUDOIN,
Wholesale Dealers
IN
HATS, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS
No. 527 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth,
SOUTH SIDE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
527 — 527
f8 dislm*

STEEL & CAST PLOUGHS.

A LARGE STOCK OF ASsorted sizes and various patterns at manufacturers' prices. A liberal discount to the trade.
j24 Tu&Th3m J. D. BONDURANT.

N. O. Sugar and Molasses.

36 HHDS. OF NEW CROP SUGAR, AND 88 BBLS. Prime new crop Molasses, just received and for sale at W. H. WALKER, & CO.'S,
f21 d3* 206, Main street.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS

AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
f13 d3mis No. 506 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Safes! Safes!

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE BEST SAFES IN use, and invite buyers to examine ours before purchasing.
f20 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

For Sale,

A DRAY and TEAM, all complete, a dray in the best order. Apply to R. A. SHRADER & CO., [illegible] East Market,
f23 d3* above Brook st.

For Sale,

A NUMBER OF FINE DWELLING HOUSES in different parts of the city. For particulars inquire of
HAMLIN & HINE, Real Estate Agents,
3[illegible] Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth,
f23 d6 Louisville, Ky.

For Sale

A SET OF SASH AND SASH DOORS FOR AN OFfice, and a number of Window Frames and Sash [illegible]; also a set of Hoisting Apparatus, Wheels, Ropes, &c. Inquire of. Apply to
STANCLIFF & VODGES, Architects,
No. 9 Hamilton & Bro's Buildings,
f23 d6 Corner Sixth and Main sts.

For Rent,

A LARGE, PLEASANT, FURNISHED LOWER ROOM, a short distance from the Post-office. Address Box 9[illegible]. f23 d3*

For Rent,

A FARM, SITUATED BETWEEN THE Louisville & Lexington and Louisville & Brownsboro turnpikes, five miles from the city, containing 17[illegible] acres, 100 of which are in cultivation, and the remainder in woodland pasture. The soil is equal to any in the county, and is well adapted to cereals. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to Barrett & Kane, Attorneys at Law, Jefferson street, north side, between Sixth and Centre. f13 d[illegible]

For Sale.

I WILL SELL THE TRACT OF LAND upon which I reside, consisting of 2[illegible] acres of land in Kentucky River land, situated [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] place [illegible] [illegible]. For terms and price apply on the premises or to H. Weller Esq., Chenault [illegible].
[illegible]
MRS. JUDITH L. MARSHALL,
[illegible] P. O., [illegible] co., Ky.

Drug Store in Cincinnati for Sale,

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST. STOCK $[illegible]. Terms cash. Address or call on
W. G. ARONS,
f[illegible] d3* No. 2[illegible] Sixth st., Cincinnati.

For Sale---Bar Fixtures,

THE GENERAL FIXTURES OF THE PHŒNIX Saloon, on Fourth street, consisting of Bar Counter and Fixtures [illegible] [illegible]. Terms to suit [illegible]. [illegible] J. E. JONES.

Hotel Furniture for Sale.

THE FURNITURE OF THE HIGH STREET House is offered for sale on a bargain. The house is doing a good business. A lease can be had on the house for [illegible]. Apply on the premises, corner of Main and Lower First streets, New Albany, Indiana.
Also, a small, two-story brick dwelling, centrally located. Apply as above. f[illegible] d3*

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FEE SIMPLE OF [illegible] SELECTED [illegible] in Perry county, [illegible] [illegible].
H. [illegible],
New Albany, Ind.
[illegible]

For Rent,

A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE DWELLING House, [illegible] [illegible].
Apply to [illegible], Real Estate Agent, [illegible] or to the undersigned on the premises [illegible].
W. L. PRATHER.

Dairy Farm For Rent,

[illegible] acres, on the [illegible] [illegible] Apply to
J. B. WHIPMAN,
f[illegible] No. [illegible] Main street.

For Sale,

SIX COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSES, NEAR [illegible], between Chestnut and Madison streets. For terms, &c., apply to
BUCHANAN & FULTON,
[illegible] Main street.

For Sale,

A NEW SEINE, EIGHTEEN YARDS LONG, AND [illegible]. Apply to A. ENGLEHARD & CO'S Wholesale [illegible], 2[illegible] Main street, bet. Second and Third.

For Sale,

I WILL SELL ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, [illegible] [illegible] on Walnut [illegible] Fifth street.
[illegible] A. J. BALLARD.

For Sale,

SEVERAL HUNDRED IMPROVED FARMS, IN Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and several large tracts of uncultivated lands in Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin. [illegible] [illegible] on application.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Northwest cor. Fifth and Walnut,
f[illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Sale,

A SUPERIOR PAIR OF WELL-matched, Fast [illegible] Horses, [illegible] [illegible] 7 years old, [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] Alexander's in the Work House Road, [illegible].
f21 d6* L. L. ALEXANDER, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

For Sale,

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE and Farm of [illegible] acres, [illegible] on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, [illegible] miles from Louisville, near the station at La Grange. [illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible] R. MONTAGUE, La Grange, Kentucky.

For Sale—200 Indiana and Illinois Farms,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
[illegible]
HAMLIN & HINE, Real Estate Agents,
[illegible] Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth,
[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

Drug Store for Sale.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A CHANGE IN business, a [illegible] Drug Store is offered for sale. It is [illegible] a good neighborhood, [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible]

For Sale,

A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, CONTAINing six rooms, on the [illegible] side of Jefferson, above Thirteenth street. For terms apply to
W. H. STODDARD,
f[illegible] d3* Corner Thirteenth and Jefferson.

Country Residence for Sale,

[illegible] MILES FROM THE CITY, NEAR the Bardstown road. The house contains seven rooms, with good hall, porches and basement. Yard set with beautiful shrubbery. A choice orchard of apple, peach, and pear trees. A good garden well laid out. Fine spring, good stables, and all out-buildings complete and in the best of order. In all 19 acres. A healthy location, and well suited for a man doing business in the city. Can go in and out in a few minutes, as the road is one of the best in the country. Possession given immediately. Terms one-half cash and balance in four years. Apply to F. A. Crump, Fourth street. If not sold by the 1st of March, will be for rent. f[illegible] d[illegible]

Store for Rent and Fixtures for Sale.

THE STORE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY [illegible] & [illegible], on Main st., between Seventh and Eighth, north side, is for rent, and the Fixtures for sale. For particulars, inquire at the premises. f18 d6*

For Rent,

A GOOD ROOM FOR JOBBING LIGHT GOODS in, over our store, 1[illegible] Fourth street, two doors from National Hotel—room 100 feet deep and 2[illegible] feet wide, with wide, stairway entrance and good light.
f17 d6* SHERRILL, DAVIS, & CO.

To Lease.

TWO LARGE THREE-STORY STORE-HOUSES, just completed, on Second street, between Main street and the river, which can be used together or separately, will be let or leased low to a good tenant. The stores, being very strongly built, are particularly adapted for a wholesale liquor or grocery store or tobacco business. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock or direct P. O. Box No. 2[illegible].
f17 d6

A NEW, LIGHT DRAUGHT, Sternwheel Boat for sale. Inquire of
MOORHEAD & CO.,
f16 No. 116 Wall street.

For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash in hand, on MONDAY, MARCH 6, the large two-story Brick Tavern House known as the EXCHANGE HOTEL, in Harrodsburg, Ky. The Hotel is situated on the corner of Main and Water streets, and for location, convenience, and commodiousness is not excelled by any hotel in the State, having 19 good rooms, conveniently arranged, including dining-room (40 by 20 feet), bar-room and parlor, besides a new two-story brick kitchen, smoke-house, and other necessary out-buildings, all in excellent repair—a never-failing spring in the yard, with a spring-house, well-arranged for the preservation of butter, milk, meats, &c., in the summer. There is on the lot a large and well-constructed new frame Livery Stable, 140 feet in length by 45 feet wide, with office, stalls, and every necessary appurtenance, all in good repair. For particulars apply or write to Sanford McBrayer, Esq., Harrodsburg, Ky., or John F. Willis, Lawrenceburg, Ky. f17 d&tSu*

House and Lot for Sale,

ON NORTH SIDE JEFFERSON, BETWEEN Jackson and Hancock. House, 4 rooms, lot 36 by 204. Inquire of JOHN BOES & CO.,
f16 d1m* 119 Market st.

Store Fixtures for Sale.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO THE INSIDE hall of the Louisville Hotel, the fine Iron and Marble top Counter and Fixtures of my present store will be offered at private sale until the 1st of March next. If not sold before, will then be disposed of at auction.
f16 dtMar1 EDWARD PEYNADO.

For Sale,

A FINE LOT OF SHELVING AND DRAWERS. Apply to CHAMBERLIN, TAPP, & CO.,
f3 d1* 436 Main st.

For Sale,

IN JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE—eight rooms and porch—a good cellar, cistern, and bath-house—two good stables, carriage-house, feed-room, coal-house, a large wood-house, two grape arbors, and 12 fruit trees—the lot newly fenced—43½ feet front by 213 feet deep. Everything about the premises in good order. A good neighborhood. The house is about four squares from the ferry. For further particulars call at Sterling, Moore, & Co.'s Mach[illegible] [illegible] street, Jeffersonville, Ind.
[illegible]

$300 BOUNTY!

OFFERED BY

CITY OF LOUISVILLE,

IN ADDITION TO THE

UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

The City of Louisville will pay a Bounty of $300 to each volunteer who may hereafter be enlisted in the United States military service, when a certificate is presented showing that a credit has been given to the City of Louisville for the person enlisted or mustered in as above.

February 16. WM. KAYE, Mayor.

GUERRILLAS IN BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.—Last Monday, twenty-two men of the 12th Kentucky cavalry attacked sixteen of Capt. Clay Hays's men in Breckinridge county, killing one of them named John Hardaway. The others made their escape. Among a number of private letters found on the body of John Hardaway was the following list of names, evidently the muster-roll:

[illegible]

Captain Pulliam, company B, 27th Kentucky, is stationed at Hardinsburg. He has been out on a scout for the last five days, and succeeded in capturing six rebels, of Capt. Hardin's company—Lieut. Frank Stone, and privates Wm. Taylor, Dixon, Buford, Wilson, and Steward; and we hope he may bring in many more before he returns.

☞ The Warren Comedy Combination appeared at the Louisville Theatre last night in the fine comedy London Assurance. There was a fine assembly present, despite the unfavorable state of the weather. Mr. Warren's Sir Harcourt Courtly was a most finished performance. The fashionable old beau, rouged, padded, and assuming the follies and the appearance of youth, were admirably rendered, and won the hearty applause of the [illegible] audience present on the occasion. Miss Josie Orton's Lady Gay Spanker was brilliant and dashing to a degree, and was costumed with exquisite taste and elegance. The morning [illegible] in the third act fairly brought the house down. It was acted throughout with [illegible] good sense and true artistic judgment. [illegible] To-night, Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer will be performed, together with the [illegible] Dundreckett's Picnic. The Comedy Combination [illegible] to appear for the benefit of the family of the late Colonel Jas. S. Wallace on Saturday afternoon, at this Theatre.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—At Masonic Temple this evening, a complimentary benefit is to be given to Mr. C. J. Heartwell. The programme of the evening is an exceedingly interesting one, offering a rare treat to the lovers of the drama. Miss Kittie Fyffe, an accomplished young actress, will appear as Mary Woodward in the beautiful and romantic drama of Michael Earle, or The Maniac Lover. The exquisite Miss Clara Burton, the champion female jig dancer; Le Petit Jemmie, the wonderful boy-singer only five years old, and Mr. Corrielle, who enjoys fine repute in this city, will contribute their brilliant talents to the occasion. We have no doubt that Masonic Temple will be crowded with a refined and appreciative audience. Our friend Heartwell richly deserves the compliment thus to be bestowed upon him. He is an admirable actor and an admirable man.

THE WALLACE MATINEE.—A very large audience was in attendance upon the Wallace Matinee at Wood's Theatre yesterday afternoon. A handsome sum was paid to the lamented Colonel Wallace, which will be appreciated by the family of the deceased as gratefully as it was cordially bestowed by the estimable managers of Wood's Theatre. The performance throughout was exceedingly creditable. The dramatic corps, orchestra, and other attaches of the Theatre who volunteered their services on the occasion, merit and will surely receive the praise of every friend and acquaintance of the lamented family of Colonel James S. Wallace, whose memory is enshrined in so many hearts.

COL. JOHN W. [illegible]—The gallant Colonel John W. [illegible] of the [illegible] Indiana infantry, was in our city yesterday. [illegible] just retired from the military service, in which, during nearly four years past he has sustained a noble and distinguished part. [illegible] battle of [illegible] he has done valiant service in all the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland. [illegible] We regret exceedingly that he is no longer connected with the army. In his retirement from the public service, we heartily wish him uninterrupted happiness and prosperity.

THOUSANDS OF [illegible].—On yesterday, thirty-three men were [illegible] this city, and credited to the quota of Louisville. The progress being made in recruiting here is highly gratifying. Mayor Kaye is exerting himself constantly to relieve the city from the draft, and he deserves much praise for his efforts. The people have but to go forward and subscribe to the bounty fund to secure sufficient enlistments. There should be no delay in this matter, if we would avoid the draft, which is soon to be enforced in this State.

SUICIDE.—We made a mistake yesterday in saying Ben. M. Anderson committed suicide at Chicago. It was in prison at Cincinnati. He snatched a pistol from the guard as he (the guard) was leaving the room, and raised it to his heart, but, as he was in the act of pulling the trigger, a fellow-prisoner knocked down his arm, but alas, it was too late. The ball entered his abdomen, causing almost instant death. His remains were brought to this city yesterday for burial.

☞ James I. Dozier, Esq., a pioneer of our city, a lawyer of eminence, and father-in-law of General Rousseau, died yesterday morning about two o'clock. Mr. D had been sick for some time. He was a man of strong natural intellect disciplined by a good education. He was warm in his friendships and generous in disposition but what Dr. Johnson calls "a good hater." All the feelings and passions of a long life are now at rest.

BARRACKS NEWS.—Twenty-one stragglers and four deserters were received from Schofield Barracks, Mo., yesterday. One hundred and fifty-five convalescents were received from various points, and two deserters from Nashville. The transfers were two hundred and forty-nine convalescents to Nashville, seventeen to New York, twenty-three to Cairo, and five to St. Louis.

SENT TO THE FEMALE PRISON.—A woman was arrested yesterday by the Provost Guards, for receiving soldiers' clothes from soldiers in pay for whisky. It is a violation of military orders to sell liquor to enlisted men for money, but her offence was thought to be greater, for receiving soldiers' clothes in pay. The woman was sent to the Female Military Prison.

GREEN.—Mr. Mike Mullen didn't know it was a dangerous undertaking nowadays to be caught on the streets in a state of inebriety. The military guards arrested him yesterday for this offence and presented him to the Provost Marshal. He was sent to the fortifications to dig for five days.

DESERTERS FROM THE DRAFT IN KENTUCKY.—From documents at the office of Captain S. E. Jones, we learn that nearly seven thousand men, who were drafted in 1861, in this State, failed to report, and are considered as deserters.

☞ About half a dozen soldiers were arrested yesterday for drunkenness, fighting, etc. A portion were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, and the others released and sent to their regiments.

☞ The booming of cannon was heard all day yesterday. One hundred rounds were fired from the heavy guns in Fort No. 4, in commemoration of Washington's birthday.

☞ A man by the name of Jerry Mourn was sent to work on Fort No. 4, for a period of five days, for furnishing liquor to a prisoner in the guard-house.

☞ The 132d Illinois infantry reported at the Barracks yesterday, for transportation to the front.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22, 1865.

The [illegible] weather which we have enjoyed so much for the past few days is at an end for the present, and in its stead we have a dark, dismal, foggy, drizzly morning. And though it be the 22d of February—an anniversary which we are wont to celebrate with mirth and festivity—we cannot resist the depressing effects of the gloom in which Nature has been pleased to shroud herself. Our feelings as though the natal day of Washington—the "Father of his Country"—were weeping over the wreck and ruin which has been, and is still being, wrought in the fair fabric, to found which he endured so much of privation, and in the preservation and perpetuation of which his heart was so wholly absorbed. Fancy bears to our ears, as we sit by our window looking out upon the murky atmosphere and deserted streets, the mournful query, "Can it be that Washington was born in vain; that all the sacrifices and hardships which he and his compatriots of the trying days of '76 endured in order to free the Western world from the thraldom and oppression of despotism, are thus early to prove barren of results, even while some of the actors in those scenes still linger upon the confines of time? that the wisdom, sagacity, and patriotism of him and his co-laborers, who, by their statesmanship, ability, concession, and compromise, formed 'a more perfect Union,' were mere idle dreams—illusions which are to pass and be swallowed up in a [illegible] of anarchy, rebellion, and ruin—leaving naught behind but painful recollections of what was for near a century a glimmering delusion?" [illegible] to be whispered into our ear. We pause a moment to consider the sad inquiry, run our mind back to the early days of the American Republic, and rapidly along its career of grandeur and of glory, till its march was interrupted by the inauguration of this most unnatural and wicked rebellion. And [illegible] along its bloody course to the present—endeavoring [illegible] to comprehend the "logic of events" as presented by this review—and we answer the [illegible] in the negative. [illegible] and the establishment of civil and religious liberty in vain. [illegible] their loyal descendants will vindicate their wisdom and sagacity. Those who madly array themselves upon the side of destruction to the institutions christened in the blood of the heroes of the Revolution, and nursed to the strength of manhood by their survivors, must [illegible] in infamy and disgrace, whilst the United States "one and indivisible" will continue to command the respect of the nations of earth, and, surmounting the difficulties with which such malcontents would fetter and impede her progress, will extend her borders and her [illegible], until throughout the whole American continent the motto shall be "E Pluribus Unum." These being our sentiments, we shall observe the 22d of February, and as a consequence our letter will be brief.

At the evening session of the House yesterday nothing was done, save the passage of local and private bills, very many of which have been passed and are pending. At that session, a matter of considerable interest to the Public Printer, and all those interested in coal oil charters was [illegible], which is, that the various charters passed for mining and manufacturing purposes at this session, shall not be published with the laws but only [illegible] in the Secretary's office [illegible].

This morning the bill to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and his clerk was passed in the House.

In the Senate, the proposed amendment to the Constitution was the special order for 11 o'clock A. M. and when that hour arrived the subject was taken up. There seemed to be no disposition to debate upon the subject, and nothing was said by any Senator touching the merits of the question. The question was first taken upon the proposition of the Senator from [illegible] (Mr. [illegible]) [illegible] which was rejected. Then Gov. Robinson offered his proposition as published in the Journal this morning, to which was added a clause providing that if Congress should not make the appropriation for compensation contemplated by his proposition, by the 1st day of January next the amendment be rejected. Col. Landram proposed to amend Gov. Robinson's proposition by striking out of the conditional ratification the second section of the proposed article. Upon that proposition brief remarks were made by Messrs. Landram, Mallory, Reed, Gardner, and Robinson upon the point as to whether the proposed amendment could be ratified in part and rejected in part. Of whether it must not be taken entirely. The amendment of Colonel Landram was adopted, and the question then being taken upon the substitute as amended, it was rejected by yeas 9 nays 21. The report of the majority of the committee rejecting unconditionally the proposed amendment was then adopted by yeas 21, nays 12. So that whatever may be the action of the House, this Legislature will not ratify the proposed amendment. The subject is made the special order in the House for to-morrow.

The bill to charter the Kentucky River Navigation Company was up in the House to-day, and we understand a good deal of discussion took place thereon, but we were not present, and therefore cannot undertake to make a statement in regard thereto. This is certainly a most important measure, and should be properly matured and guarded, and then pass, as we doubt not it will.

And just here we would acknowledge our indebtedness to James B [illegible], M. Todd, the most excellent and efficient clerk and assistant clerk of the Lower House, as well as Dr. Hawkins and Mr. Ireland, of the Senate, for courtesies extended to us, and information as to the business of the houses. Our time is so wholly occupied by other duties that it is impossible that we can attend the sessions. These gentlemen furnish us with the action of their respective bodies, which we hastily throw into "ship-shape" at eleven time and odd moments. The world must for the disjointed character of our letters. If we were the controlling power with regard to these gentlemen, we would vote them to their present position "for life."

OBSERVER.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, February 22, 1865.

SENATE.

[illegible]

SPECIAL ORDER.

[illegible]

The vote was then taken on the report as amended, and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—N. R. Black, J. R. Duncan, Wm. H. Grainger, J. J. Landram, J. D. Landrum, George C. Riffe, J. T. Robinson, Ben. Spaulding, W. C. Whitaker.

Nays—R. T. Baker, W. S. Botts, B. H. Bristow, J. B. Bruner, J. H. G. Bush, F. L. Cleveland, H. Cockrill, B. F. Coffey, M. J. Cook, R. H. Field, J. F. Fisk, W. W. Gardner, T. T. Garrard, Asa P. Grover, T. W. Hammond, J. Harrison, H. D. McHenry, E. Patrick, J. A. Prall, W. B. Reed, W. Sampson, C. Wait, C. T. Worthington, George Wright—24.

The vote was then taken on Mr. McHenry's report, and was as follows:

Yeas—Wm. S. Botts, J. B. Bruner, F. L. Cleveland, Harrison Cockrill, Ben. F. Coffey, Richard H. Field, T. T. Garrard, Asa P. Grover, T. W. Hammond, James Harrison, John J. Landram, Henry D. McHenry, W. B. Reed, G. C. Riffe, J. F. Robinson, Wm. Sampson, Ben. Spaulding, C. Wait, W. C. Whitaker, C. T. Worthington, George Wright—21.

Nays—R. T. Baker, N. R. Black, B. H. Bristow, J. H. G. Bush, M. J. Cook, J. R. Duncan, J. F. Fisk, W. W. Gardner, W. H. Grainger, J. D. Landrum, E. Patrick, J. A. Prall—12.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

An act providing for pay due the Harlan battalion [illegible] and a half month's pay. Amended and passed.

An act in relation to Examining Courts. Amended and passed.

A House bill to establish a court of common pleas in Louisville. Amended in the Senate, which amendment was rejected in the House. The Senate insisted and a committee of conference was appointed.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Lexington. Amended in the House and concurred in.

An act to regulate the sale of tobacco in the city of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Fisk—A resolution requesting the Committee on Religion to visit the State Lot in the Cemetery and report as to the condition etc., of the same. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—EVENING SESSION.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 21, 1865.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Chandler—Internal Improvements—To incorporate the Taylor Petroleum and Mining Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Kentucky Telegraph Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Somerset Petroleum and Transportation Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Big Sandy and Great Oil [illegible] Petroleum Company. Passed.

Same—To amend the act concerning the turnpike roads of the Commonwealth. Passed.

Same—To amend chapter 1[illegible] Revised Statutes. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Buffalo Mining Company. Passed.

Same—Concerning the Kentucky Central Railroad. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Mineral Railroad from [illegible]. Passed.

Same—To amend an act incorporating the Kentucky Coal and Lumber Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Kentucky Petroleum Oil Company. Passed.

Same—Concerning the Canton, Cadiz, and Hopkinsville Turnpike Company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Company. Passed.

Same—To amend the act incorporating Crab Orchard and Cross Keys Turnpike Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Ohio River and Pound Gap Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Johnson, Same—To incorporate the Cumberland River Coal Company of Kentucky. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Raven River Oil and Coal Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Sinking Creek Coal and Zinc Company. Passed.

Mr. Chandler—Concerning turnpike companies. Passed. Adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22, 1865.

HOUSE.

Mr. Chandler—Internal Improvements—To amend the charter of the Versailles and Shryock's Ferry Turnpike Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Ben Spalding Oil Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Buffalo Wallow Oil Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the W[illegible] Oil Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the R[illegible] Petroleum and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the Lewisport Salt Mining Company. Passed.

Same—To incorporate the [illegible] Coal Oil Company. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of Westport. Passed.

Same—In relation to the public roads in Allen county. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and his clerk. Passed, yeas 5[illegible], nays 22.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Chandler—Internal Improvements—To amend the charter of the [illegible] Turnpike Company. Passed.

Mr. Hays—Education—Benefit of certain common school districts. Passed.

Same—Benefit of school district No. 20, in Meade county. Passed.

Same—To amend the act incorporating the Sharpsburg Male and Female Academy. Passed.

Same—Benefit of the Female Academy at Paducah. Passed.

Same—To incorporate a German and English free school in Paducah. Passed.

Mr. Wood—Same Committee—To invest the H. C. Moore school fund in land or stocks. Passed.

Mr. Lauck—Same Committee—An act to amend the charter of the city of Covington. Passed.

Same—To amend sec. 17, art. 4, Revised School Law. Rejected.

Mr. Marshall—Judiciary—Report on the constitutional amendment. Read as follows:

(These are the resolutions offered by Mr. Lauck some days since.)

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each House, submitted to the Legislatures of the States respectively, for their consideration and action the following proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, to wit:

"ARTICLE XIII.

"Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Sec. II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, the above proposed amendment has been [illegible] and before this Legislature for its concurrence [illegible], therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the proposition to make said proposed amendment a part of [illegible] to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby rejected.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward the foregoing preamble and resolution to the President of the United States, and one to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the [illegible] of the United States.

An act for the relief of widows, orphans, and disabled soldiers. [illegible] Passed.

Mr. [illegible] offered the following resolution which [illegible] with an outburst of applause, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the House, That the Governor be requested to have [illegible] at twelve o'clock M., in honor of the birthday of General Washington, and in accordance with General Orders from the War Department announcing that a salute be fired from all the [illegible] posts, forts, and arsenals in the United States in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumpter.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered by Messrs. A. J. [illegible], S. B. Thomas, and adopted.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.—Having enlarged our accommodations, we can accommodate a few more students.

f20 d1* S. PRETTYMAN, President.

☞ We call attention to the business card of Hutchings, Duncan, & Co., in our advertising columns. We commend them as worthy of patronage.

☞ S. G. Henry & Co.'s postponed sale of Broadway lots and two brick dwellings will come off this (Thursday) afternoon at three o'clock on the premises on Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

☞ See advertisement of R. A. Shrader, dray and team for sale, in another column.

f25 m&e1

☞ There will be a sale of parlor, dining-room, and chamber Furniture, Carpets, and House-keeping Articles this morning (Thursday) at 10 o'clock, at the dwelling house No. 820 Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth.

☞ We understand that Professor Hoyt's engagement at the Gem Gallery, 335 Market street, expires the first of April. We would advise those intending to have photographs taken to give him a call soon or they will miss having a fine picture. f25 d1*

☞ The congregation of the First Unitarian Church (Rev. Mr. Heywood's) is requested to meet this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the vestry. A full attendance is requested, as important business will be transacted.

By order of the Trustees.

f23 d1* J. L. DANFORTH, Sec'y.

TO MY FRIENDS.—I take this occasion to say to my friends and others, that now is the time to buy. McGill & Mullen keep the best of goods, and there is no sham—they are to be sold at cost. WILLIAM BULL,

216 Fourth street, nearly opposite the National. f22 d12

☞ Have you ever seen oil upon the surface of springs and streams, giving the water a greasy appearance? Refer to the advertisement elsewhere, headed Petroleum or Coal Oil.

f20 1m

☞ Baby buggies, a general and large assortment which we guarantee to be the *very best* made and finished ware in this country. For sale low, at J. SUES', f20 d6 220 Fourth street.

☞ Bird cages, all kinds and sizes, at f20 d6 J. SUES'.

☞ Canary birds, good singers, at f20 d6 J. SUES'.

☞ Marbles, tops, and balls, at wholesale and retail, at J. SUES'.

f20 d6

FINE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—J. M. Armstrong, on Main street, opposite the National, having just returned from the Eastern cities, is now opening large additions to his already elegant assortment of men's, youths', and children's clothing, and gentlemen's furnishing goods, to which especial attention is invited. f15 d10

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 5.

For the purpose of joining my regiment in the field, by permission of the General commanding, I relinquish the command of this post.

(Signed) THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH, Lieut.-Col. 26th Ky. Vet. Vols.

Official: CHAS. A. GOULD, Ass't Adj. Gen. f13 d12

SOMETHING NEW.—Porcelain pictures, painted in mineral colors, by the well-known artists Mess. Alean & Gorhatt, at Photographic Studio, southwest corner of Third and Main streets.

f7 d1m*

Cosmopolitan Gift Book Room,

210 FOURTH STREET,

Opposite National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

The *largest* and most *liberally conducted Establishment* of the kind in the *United States*. We keep constantly on hand all the *Standard and Miscellaneous Books Published*, which we sell at the *lowest Publishers' prices*, and a *Gift with each Book* (at the time of sale), worth from *Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars*. Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents.

Address P. O. Box 76.

j1 d3m M. MURPHY, Agent.

☞ The new American Cyclopædia, 16 volumes, D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York, is now complete, and will be furnished in single volumes monthly, or in complete sets in any of the various styles of binding. Also, the Annual Cyclopædia, 3 volumes (the volume for 1864 in preparation). The agent would be happy to call and show samples to those in the city who address Moses Warren, care of Journal office, or Post-office box 693. j28 d1m

☞ Those in want of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Trunks, Traveling-bags, Valises, Whips, Bits, and Spurs, Buckskin Money Vests and Belts, Rubber Clothing, for man and beast, will consult their own interest by buying at the Saddlery Warehouse of Samuel Baker, 609 Main st., next door above Louisville Hotel. a25 d6m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Ladies will find full particulars of a wonderful invention in the first column, on first page—J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Hoop Skirt for 1865. Read it. f18 deod3m tu th&sat

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

Sold by all druggists. j7 d3eod

THE VENUS DE MEDICI.—What is most remarkable about this exquisite statue is the natural appearance of the hair. Knowing that a lovely *chevelure* is the crowning perfection of woman's beauty, the artist gave particular attention to this feature. Every lady who desires to add new lustre to her charms must study the artistic arrangement of her hair. She will be greatly assisted in effecting this by using STERLING'S AMBROSIA, the only preparation yet discovered which preserves, beautifies, and adorns the hair; prevents it turning gray and falling out, and makes it soft, silken and glossy.

f16 eod6

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

POSTPONED SALE OF BROADWAY BUILDING LOTS AND TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, on Broadway, commencing at the corner of Thirteenth street,

FOUR DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

50 and 50 feet front by 210 deep. Also

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES, Lots 80 feet front by 210 deep.

Terms cash. S. G. HENRY & CO., f22 dtd Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

PARLOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE (AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE) AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING next, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the residence, on Tenth street, between Chestnut and Magazine, east side, a general assortment of

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE:

One elegant set Chamber Furniture, consisting of Wardrobe, Bedstead, marble-top Bureau, marble-top Wash-Stand, and Centre Table;

Spring Mattresses, Cotton-top Mattresses, and Feather Beds, Pillows, &c.;

Window Shades, Lounges, Sideboard, Elizabeth Rocking Chairs, fine Cooking Stove, Monkey Stove, Kitchen Table, and lot of Queensware, Clock, Dining-Chairs, &c.

Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT, f22 d3 Auctioneer.

By I. GRAUMAN, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 28TH INST., AT 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell a comfortable and convenient dwelling-house and lot situated on the south side of Madison street, above Jackson street. The house contains 8 rooms, kitchen and bath-room included, and a cellar, stable, and carriage-house, and is provided with gas and water. The lot is 21 by 150 feet, to a 12 feet alley. Also, a piano, carriage, and furniture car.

The attention is called to everybody, who wants to make a good investment, to the above-mentioned property, as it will be sold regardless of price.

TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance on six and twelve months, with lien on the property.

Possession given immediately after sale.

f22 d6 I. GRAUMAN, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY March 2, 1865, I will sell, on my farm, two miles south of the city of Louisville, on the Oakland Plank-road, my Household and Kitchen Furniture, also my Farming implements, consisting in part of 1 Mannee and one Farm Wagon with corn-bed and hay-ladders, 2 Carts and Harness (new), 1 Market Wagon, 1 Rockaway, 1 Buggy, 1 Buckeye Mower, 1 Cider Mill, 1 Harrow, Ploughs, &c.; with Harness and Gearing, 2 Rockaway-Horses, 1 Buggy-Horse (well broke), 1 Buggy-Mare (fast and unbroke), 1 pair of large Mules, 1 two-year-old Durham Bull (thorough-bred, with dark red and [illegible] color and white spots, equal to any animal in this State), also 5 Durham Cows and Heifers (well colored), with other Cattle, Hogs, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms cash.

WM. MIX.

C. C. ALFRIEND, Auctioneer. f22 dtd

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING next, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the dwelling house, No. 820 Walnut, between Eighth and Ninth streets [illegible], a general and excellent assortment of

Parlor, Dining-room, and Chamber Furniture;

Tapestry, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets;

House-keeping and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale positive for cash on account of departure of owner.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1865, at the farm of Arthur Brown, two miles from Louisville, on the Shelbyville Turnpike, I will sell, to the highest bidder, 5 stacks of best Straw, six Steers, Cows, Hogs, several good Horses, fresh Milch Cows, one two-horse Wagon and Harness, Spring Wagon and Harness, Cart and Harness, two-horse Carriage and Harness, 50 bbls Neshannock Potatoes, and numerous other articles, including a lot of Household Furniture, Tools, &c.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock.

f21 d* C. C. ALFRIEND, Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865, the undersigned, having dissolved partnership, will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, their Farm, situate in Shelby county, Kentucky, one-fourth of a mile from Clayvillage, on the Shelbyville and Frankfort turnpike road, and containing 200 acres, with good improvements, consisting of a Brick Residence, a good Barn and all necessary out-buildings, a good Orchard, and an abundance of water at all seasons. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, with fencing in good repair; about 70 acres well timbered with an abundance of wood; some 60 acres of which is well set in grass, about 60 acres in small grain, and the remainder is meadow and corn land. Possession given by the 1st day of March.

Also, at the same time and place, all the personal property belonging to the firm, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

Six head of Horses, some good Work Horses; and some Brood Mares; two Mule Colts;

Twelve to 15 head of Cattle, some good Milch Cows, and three milch Cows;

Twenty head of Hogs (of good stock);

Four thousand pounds of bacon; a lot of Lard;

One hundred bushels of Wheat;

One hundred bushels of Barley;

Three hundred barrels of Corn in the crib;

Oats in the stack;

Two hundred shocks of Fodder;

Farming Utensils, embracing a Combined Reaper and Mower, two good Wagons, an Ox Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, Gears, &c.

A lot of broke Flax; a lot of Hemp, &c., &c.

☞ For further particulars apply to John P. Wills, on the premises, or to Wm. S. Wills in Shelbyville.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Terms will be made known and due attendance given by W. S. & J. P. WILLS.

Shelby County, Ky., February 16, 1865. f21 dtd*

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Will sell at Auction

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., f20 d4 Auctioneers.

Auction Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the following-described property, viz: The Farm known as the "Old Funk Place," on the Taylorsville Pike, nine miles from the city of Louisville. It will be sold in tracts of 131, [illegible], and 25 acres, more or less. Such parts as are not sold will be leased to the highest bidder. A plat of the same may be seen at J. H. Funk's, opposite said land. Terms of sale are one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with notes, approved security, and lien retained for balance of purchase money.

A. H. FUNK,

J. H. FUNK,

j31 td Executors for Peter Funk, deceased.

BY COLIN ALFRIEND.

TWO SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at F. Bauer's, No. 4[illegible]5 Fourth street, under U. S. Hotel, two splendid 7-octave rosewood Pianos. Sale positive, as Mr. Bauer changes his business on the 1st of March.

Terms cash. COLIN ALFRIEND, f15 dtd Auctioneer.

Public Sale of a Shelby County Farm.

AS EXECUTOR OF JERRY SHACKLEFORD, deceased, I will sell at public auction, in Shelbyville, Ky., on Monday, March 6, 1865, a fine, well-watered Farm, containing 165 acres, situated four miles northwest of Shelbyville. Immediate possession will be given the purchaser. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings.

TERMS. One-half cash; balance in 12 months, with interest f13 d10 M. C. TAYLOR, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

J. D. WRIGHT, AUCTIONEER, IS PREPARED to sell Real Estate, Furniture, Merchandise, and all kinds of property at Auction. Can be found at the Furniture Store No. 529 south side Market, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky. f7 d1m

NEW GROCERY FIRM.

H. D. MATHIS AND J. B. F. GRAY HAVE ASsociated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a General Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Commission business, under the name and style of Mathis & Gray, at No. 2[illegible], Market street, south side, between Brook and Floyd where they hope, by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Particular attention paid to supplying Families, and goods delivered at any point in the city. And we invite the [illegible] from the country to give us a call before making their purchases of supplies, as we deal in all kinds of country produce. f20 d&wl

DAVID HART. BENJ. HART.

HART & CO.,

Manufacturers of Clothing.

Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard street,

NEW YORK.,

WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND FORmer customers that they have taken the large and spacious Warehouse Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard street, and are prepared to offer inducements both in price and style, and, from their long experience in the Western and Southwestern trade, hope to deserve the patronage of those buying CLOTHING for that market. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing. HART & CO.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to filling of orders.

j31 d3mis

GOOD NEWS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST A large assortment of black, fancy, and plain DRESS SILKS, which I will sell 25 per cent less than any other house in the city; also a full line of WHITE GOODS, TABLE LINENS and TOWELLINGS, a large assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, a large stock of SPRING MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS, and a stock of DOMESTIC GOODS, CALICOS at 25 cents per yard. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, Market street, between Second and Third, No. 217

f9 dtim SAMUEL ROTHCHILD.

Cigars! Cigars!

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE BEST BRANDS just received from Eastern manufacturers and for sale by

f20 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

Soap! Soap!

500 BOXES ST. LOUIS PALM AND GERMAN Soap just received and for sale at factory price by [f20 d1m] DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

Whiskey! Whiskey!

500 BBLS RAW; 250 bbls new and old Copper Whiskey; For sale by

f20 d1m DORN, BARKHOUSE, & CO.

TETTER AND ALL ITS KINDRED COMplaints are the scourge of thousands during the winter months. If such will only keep a bottle of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion by them, and use it occasionally, they will have nothing to fear from their old enemy. For sale by Druggists everywhere. SOLON PALMER, Agent, No. 36 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. f6 dislm

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

CAREY & CALVERT.........Proprietors and Managers.
T. J. CARVY..........Treasurer.
D. A. SARGEDAS.........Stage Manager

REDUCTION OF PRICES—Private Boxes $8 and $5; Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cts; Reserved Seats in Dress Circle $1; Orchestra Seats $1; Family Circle 50 cts; Colored Boxes 50 cts; Gallery 25 cts.

☞ Fourth night of the celebrated WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, will be acted the Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Tony Lumpkin..........Mr. Warren
Miss Hardcastle..........Miss Josie Orton
Mrs. Hardcastle..........Miss Emily Mestayer

To conclude with, for the first time in this city, the laughable Farce of

DUNDUCKETTY'S PICNIC.

Peter Dunducketty..........Mr. Warren
Lethia..........Miss Josie Orton

☞ Friday, Benefit of Mr. W. WARREN.

☞ GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and performance commences at 7½ precisely.

☞ Box Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., where seats may be secured.

☞ NOTICE.—No seats secured by gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE

For the benefit of the

FAMILY OF THE LATE COL. WALLACE

Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 25, 1865.

THE WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION,

Consisting of

Mr. WM. WARREN,

Miss JOSIE ORTON, and

Miss EMILY MESTAYER

have kindly volunteered their services, and will appear in the Comedy of the

SERIOUS FAMILY.

Admission 50 cents.

Doors open at 2 o'clock—commences at 2½. f23 d3

WOOD'S THEATRE,

Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

[illegible]..........Manager
[illegible]..........Acting Manager
[illegible]..........Stage Manager
[illegible]..........Director

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, will be performed the great play of the

STRANGER.

To conclude with the

LITTLE REBEL.

☞ To-morrow Benefit of Miss KITTY BLANCHARD

☞ Saturday Benefit of Mr. M. B. PIKE.

☞ Monday first appearance of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

☞ GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle & Parquette 75 cts; Private Boxes $5; Second Tier 35 cts.

☞ Seats in the Dress Circle may be secured without extra charge.

☞ Doors open at ½ to 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND BALL,

TO BE GIVEN AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL ON Thursday night, 23d instant, for the benefit of a poor widow. It is to be hoped there will be a good attendance for such a laudable object. f22 d2*

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Complimentary Benefit

OF

Mr. C. J. HEARTWELL

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

The performance will commence with the romantic Drama of

MICHAEL EARLE,

OR THE MANIAC LOVER.

Mary Woodward..........Miss KITTIE FYFFE.

To be followed by CLARA BURTON, the Champion Female Jig Dancer.

After which, LE PETITE JEMMIE, the wonder of the world, only 5 years of age, will appear in his song and dance of "Bob Ridley."

Mr. CORIELLE, the Louisville favorite, will also appear.

The whole to conclude with the Protean Farce of

M[illegible] LETTIE,

in which Miss KITTIE FYFFE will assume four different characters.

☞ For particulars see [illegible]. f22 d2d

STEAMBOATS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

INDIANA..........J. S. NEAL, Master.

Will leave city wharf this day, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

B. L. WOODWARD..........WOODWARD, Master,

Will leave as above this day, Feb. 23, at 1 P. M. from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET

For Clarksville and Nashville.

MONTANA..........CARPENTER, Master.

Will leave city wharf this day, Feb. 23, at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET

For Clarksville and Nashville.

B. L. WOODWARD..........B. P. WOODWARD, Master,

Will leave as above Friday, Feb. 24, at 4 P. M., positively, city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET

For Madison and Carrollton.

D. H. BLUNK..........BRUNS, Master.

Will leave city wharf this day, Feb. 23, at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

For Nashville.

B. L. WOODWARD..........WOODWARD, Master.

Will leave as above this day, Feb. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Pittsburg.

LEONORA No. 2..........DAVIS, Master.

Will leave as above this day, Feb. 23, at 4 P. M. from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans.

INDIANA..........J. S. NEAL, Master.

Will leave city wharf this day, Feb. 23 at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

MONTANA..........CARPENTER, Master.

Will leave as above this day, Feb. 23, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Madison, Carrollton, and Cedar Creek.

BLUE WING No. 3..........S. LITTLE, Master.

The light-draught steamer will leave Louisville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. f21

For Madison, Carrollton, and Lockport.

BLUE WING..........LITTLE, Master.

Will leave city wharf Thursday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to

f23 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Ho! For the Gold Mines of Idaho!

MONTANA AND IDAHO

TRANSPORTATION LINE.

THE NEW, FAST, AND LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMER

DEER LODGE,

Thos. W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Dohrman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburg, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18, and leave St. Louis SATURDAY, March 4, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast, and light-draught steamer

BENTON,

Wm. Howard, Commander, Lewis L. Hine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, March 11.

The new, fast, and light-draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

Jos. Mayhood, Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, March 18.

The very fast and light-draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above SATURDAY, April 15.

Steamer DEER LODGE will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages, and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination. We are also prepared to furnish land transportation from Fort Benton to the Mines, and will give through bills of lading to Silver City, Last Chance, Prickly Pear, Deer Lodge, Virginia City, Bannack City and Gallatin. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN G. COPELIN,

Southeast corner Main and Olive streets, St. Louis.

JOS. McENTIRE,

No. 73 Commercial street, St. Louis, or

JOHN J. ROE & CO.,

Convent street, between Second and Third, St. Louis.

SHERLEY, WOOLFOLK, & CO., Agents.

N. B. The new steamer Deer Lodge will leave Louisville from Feb. 25 to Feb. 28, going through direct to Fort Benton. [f7 d2m] S., W., & CO.

DAN ABLE & CO.,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS,

Wharfboat Proprietors

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Boatstore Supplies,

AND

Transfer Agents for I. C. R. R.

ad dly

1863. 1864.

LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON

U. S. MAILBOATS

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson connecting at Evansville with the

Cairo and Evansville Packets

The new and light-draft steamers MORNING STAR and TARASCON will leave every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

NOTICE.

All freight and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river before 3 o'clock P. M.

d17 dtf J. H. BUNCE, Supt.

REGULAR PACKETS—U. S. MAIL LINE

FOR CINCINNATI,

Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern Trains.

The Magnificent passenger steamers

MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, Master,

GEN. LYTLE, ——, Master.

One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock A. M., and the steamer C. T. DUMONT or REBECCA will leave for the same port daily at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

jy11 Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Rebel Raid into Kentucky Rumored.

Capture of Col. R. J. Breckinridge.

Official Despatch from Adm'l Porter.

The Surrender of Fort Anderson.

Operations of the Fleet and Army.

Highly Interesting from Rebel Papers

Race between Sherman and Hardee.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22.

Col. R. J. Breckinridge was captured to-day by Lieut. Boyd, of the troops near Midway, in Woodford county. A report is in circulation here that Col. Howard Smith, of the rebel army, entered Mount Sterling to-day under a flag of truce, and was held as prisoner by our force stationed there. It is believed that a rebel force may be entering the State from that direction.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22.

The election passed off very quietly in this city to-day. It resulted in a vote of thirteen hundred and forty-nine in favor of the Constitutional amendment as recommended by the convention which met here in December last. Only four persons voted against it.

The weather is very warm for the season, and a constant rain has fallen since morning.

There are no army movements of importance to report.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Speaking of the evacuation of Columbia, the Richmond Sentinel of the 20th says: It is said that some of our engraved treasury note paper fell into the hands of the Yankees, and also a considerable quantity of medical stores. We have no particulars of these losses, as the official despatch of the fall of Columbia was communicated to President Davis, and we doubt whether it was ever sent to the War Department, which appears to be in complete ignorance of what has happened in South Carolina, except from what bits of information have been picked up on the street.

On Thursday, the day before the enemy occupied the city, ten trains were run from Columbia to Charlotte. It was supposed that the effects of the Treasury Department were brought off then. It has been reported that the plates for engraving Treasury notes fell into the hands of the enemy, but this report is now traced to some negroes who escaped from Columbia and reached Kingsville. They told the story to the telegraph operator, who sent it as authentic over the wires to Richmond.

Mr. Johnson, agent of the Treasury Department, has communicated to the authorities from Charlotte, but he makes no mention of the engraver's plates.

We understand that Grant shows no disposition to assume offensive operations, and has withdrawn from his works this side of Hatcher's Run. The condition of the roads renders the success of any important movement doubtful. The ground is thoroughly thawed and almost impassable for cavalry and artillery and exceedingly difficult for the movement of infantry. Scouts from within Grant's lines report the movements of troops backwards and forwards between our right and City Point. These transfers of troops occur frequently, but are generally for the purpose of relief. It is not likely that any advance on the part of the enemy will be made for several weeks. The enemy is erecting strong works on Hatcher's Run.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Porter:

U. S. FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the surrender and evacuation of Fort Anderson. Gen. Schofield advanced from Smithville with 8,000 men on the 17th. The same time I attacked the works by placing the monitor Montauk close to the works, with the Pawtuxet, Seneca, Unadilla, and Pequot, the tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset. On the 18th, at 8 o'clock, I moved up closer, the Montauk leading, followed by the Aution, Sassacus, Pequot, Penobscot, Maratanza, Mackinaw, Pawtuxet, Osceola, Shawmut, Seneca, Chippewa, and Little Ada, and kept up a heavy fire through the day till late in the afternoon. The enemy's batteries were silenced by 3 o'clock, though we kept up fire till dark. We also fired through the night. In the meantime Gen. Schofield was working in the rear of the rebels to cut them off. The latter did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of any value. At daylight this morning, some of our troops that were near by went in and hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing ceased from the monitors. There were ten heavy guns in Fort Anderson and a quantity of ammunition. We lost but three killed and thirty wounded.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW ORLEANS, 15, VIA CAIRO, Feb. 22.

It is rumored and believed that Gen. Hurlbut is preparing to establish the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf at Mobile. Gen. Granger's expedition at that place is fully prepared to move, and no doubt exists that the city will be in our hands in two weeks.

Gen. "Baldy" Smith established his commission here to investigate the abuses of this department. Captain Walker, Quartermaster, and Provost Marshal General Robinson, have already been arrested.

Commodore Palmer, commanding the West Blockading Squadron, with a fleet of about thirty vessels, mostly iron-clads, will leave for the waters of Mobile in a few days.

The ship Vanguard, on the bar eight days, got off on the 13th, and went to sea. The ship Ben. Adams, which has been lying outside the bar three weeks waiting for water, got over yesterday, and is now coming up the river. The steamship Bermuda arrived to-day from Brazos.

The draft under Canby's order commenced to-day at St. Jago. [illegible]

The Houston, Texas, Telegraph of the 5th, publishes a correspondence between the rebel Col. Byron, commanding San Antonia, and Gen. Lopez, commanding Maximilian's troops on the border of the Rio Grande. The former assures Lopez that his government desires to cherish the most amicable relations with the Imperial Government of Mexico, and that the cordial exchange of feelings shall not be disturbed and thanks Lopez for protecting the interests of the Confederacy. Lopez replies, confessing his sympathies for the noble cause of the South and extends his sincere friendship, and adds that, being placed in command of this military line, under His Majesty, the Emperor Maximilian, the people of the Confederacy can rely on full security to their persons and interests, and that the Confederacy may rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico along the border frankly offer their friendship, and also full security that no raids will be permitted to be organized on Mexican soil for the invasion of your territory.

The defences of Galveston are being improved and enlarged.

Cotton buoyant and stiffer; good ordinary 68c, low middling 71c, sea island $1 05. Sugar and molasses firm at full prices. A large supply of Western produce has arrived, and more in transit.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 20th has a despatch from Nashville stating that the District of West Tennessee has been taken from the Department of Mississippi and added to the Department of the Cumberland. General Dana, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, will probably move his headquarters to Vicksburg.

It is reported that General Washburne, now here, will be appointed to the command of this department.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

A special despatch to the Bulletin from Washington says: It is said that the rebel papers announce Gen. Sherman's advance to have reached Camden, forty miles north of Columbia, on Saturday. Camden is northeast of Columbia, about half way to Florence, showing that Sherman is moving for the latter place. Hardee has evacuated Charleston, and is evidently pressing forward to reach Florence and thence Wilmington. The race will be a close one, both starting at the same time. It is eighty-nine miles from Columbia to Florence, and one hundred and two miles from Charleston to Florence. Besides the capture of Fort Anderson this gives us the Wilmington end of the Manchester road, and if Hardee beats Sherman to Florence, he will have to take the open country for escape.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Post's special says it is believed that the enrolment bill will be defeated in the House, as its provisions are regarded as oppressive.

Advices from the Northern States of Mexico to the 6th, represent that the people there are still firm in their adhesion to constitutional government, and determined to resist the Imperial invaders. The States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinola, were entirely clear of any of Maximilian's troops, with the exception of a small force in the town of Mazatlan, in the latter State. The city of Chihuahua is the present capital of Juarez's government, and his cabinet officers are exercising their functions in security. There are about 16,000 republican troops in the States of Sinola, Durago, and Chihuahua, and some others in Sonora. On the 1st of January, President Juarez issued a spirited proclamation declaring his determination to maintain the Republic, and encouraging the people to stand firm in its support.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

General Schofield was not far from Wilmington when Lieutenant Cushing left North Carolina. The next arrival is expected to bring the fall of that city.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.

Weather wet—raining all forenoon.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.

Gen. Herron has arrived at Baton Rouge and assumed command of the Northern Division of Louisiana, including the District of Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, and Morganza.

His command extends to both sides of the Mississippi river from Red river to Plaquemine.

Guerillas are becoming troublesome on the Arkansas river—firing into passing boats, and committing other outrages.

The reported burning of the steamer Dove, and the capture of the 56th colored regiment, is untrue.

The New Orleans Times says the French at Matamoras compliment the rebel flag and pass the American colors in contempt.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb 22

Wall street was very quiet to-day. All the regular stock boards and exchanges were closed. A few operations were made on the street both in gold and stocks. Railroad shares advanced slightly, holders arguing that a speedy suppression of the rebellion will vastly increase the trade over all the prominent railroads and other lines. New York Central in demand, and sold at 117; Erie at 75; Hudson River advanced to 114; Michigan left off at 67½; Northwestern 31½, and preferred 61. Cumberland was the feature of the day, and closed at seven o'clock with considerable transactions. The capture of Fort Anderson did not carry gold down to yesterday's price, and the market shows a general upward tendency, sale at 20[illegible]@201½.

The Petroleum Board was not open to-day, and operations on the street were limited; sales of crude on the spot at [illegible]; refined in bond heavy at [illegible]; refined free [illegible].

The Tribune's Washington special says: It is probable that the new Secretary of the Treasury will be appointed in a day or two. There is still a great diversity of opinion as to whom Lincoln selects, and it is doubtful if he has communicated his intentions to any one. Hon. James Howe, of Pennsylvania, is being urged from Pittsburg, and John K. Dubois, of Illinois, all being pressed for the position in the Cabinet. It is most likely that should our Western man succeed Judge Usher, it will be Hon. A. W. Randall or Hon. J. D. Ferry.

The Herald's Hilton Head special of the 18th says: There is no news. The loyal feeling develops so slowly that it can not be determined. Mayor Arnold, Dr. Welles, and Mr. H. Brigham, three most eminent citizens of Savannah, leave in a few days for Washington to present a statement of the situation of affairs to the President, and lay before him some suggestion. The detective police have arrested a man named Wright, charged with setting fire to the building that started the fire at Savannah.

A letter to the Herald, dated off Charleston the 18th, says: This morning as we lay at our anchorage, surrounded by blockaders, our attention was attracted by a vivid flash illuminating the whole western horizon, increasing in the darkness innumerable fragments flying in all directions, followed by dense smoke and flames, and soon the report of a terrible explosion. The shock was discernable in the fleet. Immediately after, other fires were to be seen in several parts of the city, and it was supposed Sherman had made his appearance in the rear of the city, or that the enemy was evacuating. Shortly after day the evacuation was discovered by the videts on James Island. The appropriate tidings were immediately communicated to Gen. Schimmel, and preparations were at once made for its occupation.

At ten o'clock this morning the city and fortifications were taken possession of by General Schimmel's command from James and Morris Islands. The cause of the explosion is not precisely known, though the pickets in the harbor report an [illegible] at Forts Sumpter and Moultrie during the entire night, and the last of the troops are reported to have left at six o'clock in the morning. There was but one known [illegible] exhibition of Moscow devotion, and that was in the case of a deluded owner, who set his house on fire and took his departure with the rear guard of the enemy. A portion of the city, which was exposed to our shells, is almost in ruins, and had long been abandoned by its occupants. The buildings are either entirely demolished or so much destroyed as to necessitate entire reconstruction. The streets are filled with rubbish and here and there [illegible] exhibits the agent of destruction.

The London Daily Telegraph says: It was rumored on Wednesday that the French Emperor had caused several war steamers to go in [illegible] of the Confederate steam ram Olinda, now on her way to our southern ports, and that the Niagara had started from the channel on the same mission.

The French press received orders to say that public opinion cannot fail to see in the false news introduced by the Moniteur that the cession of the Sonora District to France was a manœuvre of the English journals to excite sentiments of hostility in North America against the French policy and Maximilian's empire to avert the [illegible] which threatens England in the direction of Canada by making a diversion.

NEW YORK, Feb 10.

The great speech of Mr. Barnes, delivered on [illegible], is attracting great attention. He argues [illegible] the restoration of the Union, [illegible]. The irresponsible representatives of the rebel Congress from Missouri and other States, who have no constituency, and who are assisting to bind fetters on North Carolina should be set loose. Great as is the stake in the loss of Lee's army it is not as great as the loss of [illegible] to Savannah. The North being in the [illegible] over the present brilliant prospects, will speedily be united, [illegible] by Mr. Lincoln, who will go to the field with greater [illegible], and soon to commence excellent soldiers, inspired as they are with the hope of a speedy success. Can we recover the majority of the Confederate States which have been taken from us by the armies of the United States? Can we hold the remaining territory, or can we even prevent the fall of Richmond and the capture or destruction of our only remaining army, recruited to the full extent of our white population? Regarding reconstruction he said there are those who think, [illegible] blood shed, that reconstruction is impossible. This is a mistake. In the case of England and Scotland, which was [illegible] similar to ours, [illegible] as they were into kingdoms at war, effected a reconciliation and started on a new course of prosperity and glory. Such will prove to be our case. The only hope to be seen in this struggle was that the Northwestern States might be induced to join our Confederacy. The way in which those States voted in the late Presidential election had dispelled that hope forever, and in my judgment has sealed the fate of the Confederacy. Mr. Baines is a distinguished lawyer, and author of several able letters which appeared in the Raleigh Standard over the signature of "Davidson," which attracted some attention in 1861.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Thirty four battle-flags captured at the pursuit of Hood were presented to the War Department to-day—fifteen were presented by the captors in person, and the balance by the Adjutant-General of the 5th Minnesota. Secretary Stanton, in returning thanks, said that the flags would be kept with appropriate inscription, and medals of honor be presented to the captors.

The Navy Department received information that Lieut. Cushing constructed a mock monitor, so close resembling one of those vessels that no difference can be detected at the distance of one hundred yards. On Saturday night, 18th inst., about 10 o'clock, this boat was taken within about four hundreds of the fort and sent adrift, as there was a strong flood tide moved up the river, and passed the fort as if under slow steam. At the time the army had moved about two-thirds the distance around and in the rear of the fort, the rebels no doubt thinking that their communication was to be cut off both by land and water, hastily escaped by the only avenue open to them, leaving their guns unspiked, and their magazine uninjured.

All the public and many private buildings are illuminated to-night. Every main entrance to the State Department was the following inscription, "Peace and good will to all nations, but no entangling alliances and no foreign intervention."

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Tribune has the particulars of the capture of Fort Anderson. On Friday Schofield advanced the 23d corps from Smithville toward Wilmington to a point threatening the Fort. The gunboats at the same time opened fire but the bombardment ceased at night and resumed during Saturday. Sunday forenoon the fort was evacuated, and Col. Moore, commanding 2d brigade, 2d division, who had invested the fort on Saturday evening, took possession. The main force of Schofield's corps had passed around and beyond on a road leading circuitously from Smithville to Wilmington.

As soon as the surrender was discovered at the General's headquarters across the river, he ordered an immediate advance of the lines, when it was discovered that the skirmishers only were left in his front. His troops were pushed forward, but, having no cavalry, it is not yet ascertained how far Hoke is in the advance.

In the fort there were twelve guns of heavy calibre, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Every one took off five guns, including two Whitworth's. No guns were spiked. The gunboats will now push on to Wilmington unless some new obstacles develop. Deserters just in say they were part of the garrison of five thousand troops. They commenced evacuation at about two o'clock in the morning.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY THE JAMES, Feb. 22.

In consideration of a general exchange and the speedy delivery of all prisoners held in the South, it is deemed inexpedient to forward after this date either funds or supplies to any person now in captivity. Such articles or remittances as may have accumulated since the last shipment, or may arrive, shall be returned to the shippers.

J. E. MULFORD,
Agent of Exchange.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.

The American's special from Annapolis says: One hundred and fifty paroled officers and nine hundred and seventy-five men have arrived here from Richmond. All are in a wretched condition. Three hundred have been carried to the hospital.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The Tribune's Paris correspondent says the rebel ram Olinde is a failure. She is very slow, and thought unseaworthy.

☞ The Cosmopolitan Gift Book Store, 210 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel, received on yesterday five cases of Flavius Josephus in fine bindings and handsomely illustrated. They received also a large lot of religious works. We noticed a large lot of Catholic Bibles and prayer-books.

☞ The Nashville train was fired into yesterday by guerillas.

☞ To John Dugan we are indebted for Nashville papers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KY.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1[illegible], 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

In compliance with General Order No. 21, C. S., from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Kentucky.

Headquarters at Louisville.

Major G. M. Bascom, A. A. G., is temporarily assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of the Department.

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER, Major-General.

Official—G. M. BASCOM, Maj. and A. A. G.

Notice.

The bonds of the city of Louisville, to the amount of $200,000, authorized to be issued to raise a bounty fund, will be ready for sale as soon as they can be printed and filled up, which will be in a few days.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, with coupons attached, for semi-annual payment of interest; one hundred of the bonds being payable ten years after date, and the other hundred payable twenty years after date.

That the citizens of Kentucky, especially of Louisville, may have an opportunity of making an investment in the purchase of the bonds to such an amount as they may wish, those who desire to purchase will please at once address the Mayor of the city, giving their names and residence, the number and character of the bonds proposed to be bought, and the highest price they are willing to pay therefor.

This invitation for proposals is not, however, limited to citizens of Kentucky.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

FEBRUARY 23, 1865. f23 dtf

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE BOUNTY FUND.

[illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

General Lytle, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
Grey Eagle, Hend.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Rose Hite, Tenn. river
Liberty No. 2, [illegible]	[illegible]

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

General Lytle, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
Grey Eagle, Hend.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, February 22.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22 P. M.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

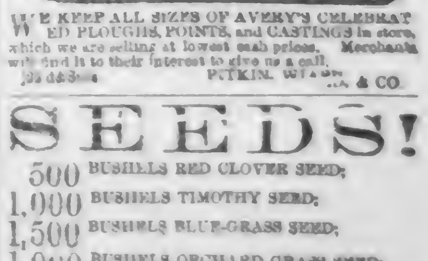
[illegible]

DIED,

[illegible] Col. BENJ. M. ANDERSON, in [illegible]

[illegible] Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AVERY PLOUGHS.



WE KEEP ALL SIZES OF AVERY'S CELEBRATED PLOUGHS, POINTS, and CASTINGS in store, which we are selling at lowest cash prices. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.

j23 d&3eis PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SEEDS!

500 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED;
1,000 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED;
1,500 BUSHELS BLUE-GRASS SEED;
1,000 BUSHELS ORCHARD GRASS SEED;
500 BUSHELS RED TOP SEED;
500 BUSHELS HUNGARIAN SEED;
500 BUSHELS MILLET SEED;
300 BUSHELS TOP ONION SETS;

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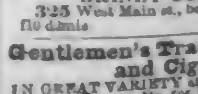
j22 d&3eis PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

The Genuine Brinly Plough.



WE HAVE ON HAND A large stock of all sizes of this UNRIVALLED PLOUGH, manufactured of the very best materials, under the personal supervision of our Mr. Brinly, the inventor and patentee.

We are also agents for the

MONITOR CLOTHES WASHER AND WRINGER,
W. F. SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES,
LEWIS'S PATENT CALENDAR CLOCKS,
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BRINLY DODGE, & HARDY,
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Gentlemen's Travelling Companions and Cigar Cases

IN GREAT VARIETY at C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

PIMPLES AND OTHER ERUPTIONS OF the face are readily removed by the use of Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion. This is no new article. It was put up in its present form seventeen years ago, and it has maintained its popularity from that day to this. f6 dislm

Large Assortment of Meerschaum Pipes

AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
f23 d&wis No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

[For the Sunday Journal.]

SMILE ON ME, DEAR ONE.

BY ANNA MARIA WELLS.

Smile on me, dearest, in despair—I am weary—
Weary of sadness that none frowns in the light;
Smile on me most when I'm heart-wrung and dreary—
Smile, though your smiling can't ease the trouble to-night!
Steal to me oft with those smiles sweet of blooming,
Whisper it low in my ear as of old—
Comes, while I hear them, my sorrows are pendent—
They cannot wound me—in tears or the cold.

Come, when the louder their visits are keeping,
Kiss me and fold to your bosom the one—
Wipe from my eyes the vain tears they've been weeping—
Make me forget all the wrongs I've known!
Come with the old love whose power is shining—
Bedew the soul's land, though tears fall like rain!
All that we relish for food will be pining
Hence while you banter and smile in vain.

Sing to me, darling, some sweet song of gladness,
Song in the twilights of soft by my side,
Song by the heart whence I bend right to madness,
Thrilling of time, one lost golden chord beside!
Come, tell to me some fine airy brain lore to banish
Thoughts that in gravitate and weigh the soul wild—
Surely to-me-fine as angels, thou'lt vanish—
Angels believe them to comfort have smiled.

Come, though at the very time the clock all hath told—
Come though on ghost or yet dark fays prowl near—
Come, though all your spare hour shall have passed—
With close hid from the world recall—never mind.
Life hath loss for me—my dearest some one is dead—
Lack, cry, moaning, no more will I pine—
Tread, dance, drink—I'll spend a time, the wretched—
Come, love, to me—to me—smile on me dear!

Make me forget every bit that thou hast—
Hope that my heart shall have blighted be the tooth—
Make me forget all my love that's been scathed—
Make me forget all but Heaven is our guest.
Leave thee, our Heaven, behind thee to interpose—
Take what lofty thou will, transport, smile—
The love of mine heart, the offering, the poesy—
For that is my love for me—How good to be Queen!
Never shall cankered heart-mind come between—
Ever our Heaven be on many morning—
Come, oh, come, dear, to me—smile on me!
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27, 1865.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

MORE FLEABITES VS. GUSTABLES.

BY ANNA M. WELLS.

So, upon what means would thousands flock into the world of eternal happiness than those which cluster around the name of a happy home. Through, oft-repeated words of kindness and cares of love, the child is trained for life's journey but to fit us for its trials, and our wedding hearts are more and more strongly bound together as time progresses over the cradle around the graveyard. Most qualifications are requisite to make a home attractive and to association charming, and a want of largeness in many family circles often lies at their door as a matter of ignorance on the part of those who give them rent. Many people neither think about to study out the causes instead of to sources which most frequently prove themselves of a personal nature, and require immediate control. Many wives look upon their husbands, with contempt with the blessing, vainly fancy that some imaginative ideal is to be found in the husband, which is the result of their fancies, and live in the light of an ideal world, every barrier to the pleasure of home would flee with the shadow of poverty, unprovided to provide. But an elegant residence, furnished parlors, a dashing livery, an expensive array of silks and fine linen, together with plenty of servants at one's command, are not of themselves independent sources of happiness, however pleasing and convenient they may be. Wealth of purse often is naturally translated if allowed to assume the reins of power. It imagines unfeelingly upon our most sacred duties, and makes the heart grow callous of its responsibilities to others. It imagines with the most refined feelings of man's holiest nature, leading him to forget the true, allured to the base allurements of the false, and to counterfeit the only passions and emotions which weigh themselves in the scale of dollars and cents, thus bartering sterling integrity for dazzling gain.

All lovers of order have experienced that peculiar charm which is due to comfortable housekeeping. On our lord's executive how the innumerable complications of a household can be so methodically arranged as to avoid worldliness. It is a secret that comparatively few are possessed of, and one that is seldom attained except through a long continued course of discipline, encouragement and sympathy of ladies, yet it has likely existed in our midst and presence of home. Almost every dwelling, however true, poor, like all other families, is possessed of a certain amount of order. The household goods are arranged in a certain manner, and the plant, deprived of one light and warmth would, the latter supposed the self in which it has been put. A household has a thousand cares that require the constant with the befitting prudence of a useful wife. She need not necessarily perform the manual labor, but she must know that it is done, when, and as it should be. Servants are heedless thoughtless and disinterested. They never think of replacing a missing button, or of watching for the little rents or breaking threads about a garment; neither do they think of the scriptural injunction which commands the fragments to be gathered up, that nothing be lost. If a meal is delayed, the wife and not the servant is responsible to the head lord of the house. In a word, she is the intellectual power that gives life and impulse to the machinery of home; and whenever she ceases to control her domestic arrangements, or lacks the ability to do so, neglect and extravagance usually follow and want duly entices, while it is universally admitted that Mrs. —— is a bad manager, and, through her inefficiency, her husband has been ruined. The word *ruined* here may have a broad signification. It may not simply mean that his fortune has been expended. When a man of business goes out into the "world," surrounded by all of its temptations and alluring vices, with no attractive influences to restrain him from plunging into the vortex which lures him onward to destruction, degradation and folly, a moral ruin of far more portentous results almost inevitably follows. Home is forgotten, or turned to with revolting step, when only neglect can be traced from its threshold through all its windings. Indifference, coldness, unpleasant words, frowns, and habitual petulance creep stealthily in to complete the chime of misery to a once happy union. The loss of a wife's influence over her husband, or, more properly, the mutual influence which should exist between husband and wife, is irreparable in all their relations in life.

But, numberless as are a wife's duties and responsibilities, often more than her nature can well sustain, she is far from being accountable for all the dust and straws that besprinkle the unswept paths of life. He who bears the impressive title of husband is mutually responsible for the happiness of her to whom he has pledged love, honor, fidelity, and life. To her he owes his most worthy exertions and constant devotions. His daily avocations, if more taxing to his physical or mental capacity than hers may be, are far more lenient in their demands upon the virtue of patience. The young bride goes forth from her home, little heeding the cares and trials that await her, too happy in the love and confidence she reposes in him upon whose destiny her weal or woe depends to dream that life can ever attend her under his careful protection. But a new life commences, and cares gather around with such rapidity as to battle her heretofore untried skill, and daunt her most resolute energies to surmount them. She at length gives way to tears, and wonders if it will always be so. Beware, inexperienced husband, as you enter your domicile, to find tears where you expected only smiles. It is, perchance, the wife's first trial. She is anxious for your return, for she needs some one to pity and soothe her, that she may thereby grow strong to contend with the realities of life. Her mother understands it all, but she is far away now, and the wife turns to you for consolation, half trusting and half fearing you will misinterpret her feelings. One cold look, a frown, or an ungnarded word may destroy her confidence in you, or chill the young love-germ you have implanted in her girlish heart, and thus dwarf your fair prospects of happiness forever. Accord to her that noble, manly sympathy it is the gift of your nature to possess. Manhood should be strong to bear with the frailties of woman's nature—ever ready to yield sympathy as a cordial for all her sorrows and grievances. Then shall love beget love, and heart speak to heart as doth the angels to the soul.

In contemplating the pleasures of home, one should always choose a companion intellectually; that is, one with tastes, habits, culture, customs, disposition, and character in conformity with their own. Affection cannot long exist where there are no responsive sympathies. Lives that must be identified must first be assimilated.

Another channel that turns its course to the formation of home happiness is the choice of friends. This is a subject that will admit of careful study. The friends of each party should invariably be the friends of both, and guests who would prove uncongenial or in any way disagreeable to either should be intrudoced by neither. It is an injustice to one's self to spend valuable time in supporting trivial or formal acquaintances in which no depth of friendship can exist. Friends should always be remunerative, not in dollars and cents, but in cheerful, instructive, and friendly companionship.

Jealousy is a monster that should never be allowed to lift its hydra head between two whom God hath made one. Many a heart, could it tell its secret tale of woe, would have to acknowledge this as a secret cause of its unhappiness. An unyielding confidence should naturally exist and be worthily maintained. One should be none the less social with their friends of either sex because married. To marry does not mean to take the veil, or to be expelled from the world. On the contrary one party should not habitually indulge in going out for social pastime or pleasure unattended by the other. Man's sphere is less refined than that of woman's, and yields him a broader scope of enjoyment. If a wife is compelled by force of circumstance to perform the tasks of her household, she finds little time for rest or pleasure. She is in many instances shut within doors from day to day, too busy to go out to breathe the pure air of heaven which nature so freely gives for the physical support of all. She should be invited by her husband to walk with him during his leisure hours, to make a call upon a friend, or with some other agreeable motive to banish care and anxiety for a time that she may be the better fitted to resume them again. A constant physical tax, without the mitigating influence of a pure atmosphere, always tends to nervous debility, and consequent depression or irritability. These results, in cases of this kind, may easily be avoided, and a healthy cheer assume their place, if careful attention be given to remove the causes which produces them.

I have named but few, though by far the most prominent, obstacles in the way of home happiness; but "every heart knoweth its own bitterness," and each account to itself accordingly. It is unfortunately odd that every house has a skeleton. I have formed none in mine, and therefore believe the proverb false. Every home may be happy, in a greater or less degree, around whose altar concord of spirits cluster.

Life is short, and its pleasures few, when we cannot enjoy and appreciate our daily associations, and on live that we can at all times confidently invoke the blessing of God upon ourselves and those whom He hath given us. Hom is the church that regulates and controls our lives from day to day, through the probation of which we enter the enjoyments of the higher.

A happy home is the finest simile earth knows to heaven, and true, faithful and loving hearts are the most befitting emblems of angels.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

IDOLATRY.

BY VIRGINIA PENN.

Idolatry is a very general sin. Almost every one is prone to it. Those of a romantic turn of mind, with a fairly imagination and social nature, are sometimes led to make ideals of their friends. Personal attractions or mental endowments may delude their unsuspecting hearts, and engage their warm and undivided affections. Some make an idol of Beauty. But what is the beauty of Venus, the gracefulness of Hebe, and even the wisdom of Minerva, without a good and virtuous heart? Some make riches and glory their idols. The wise man has said, "He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and he that is proud of heart stirreth up strife." Let the man aspiring to glory and desiring to have his name enlisted among the distinguished of earth, listen to the words of God: "The Lord of Hosts hath prepared to stain the pride of all glory and to bring into contempt all the honorable of the earth." Some make Fashion their idol; at her shrine they bend and offer their hearts' oblations. To her they consecrate their richest possessions; they tamely yield to this capricious and tyrannical goddess, who regards not the comfort and happiness of her subjects. Her form they follow through its mazes of windings of a ballroom, in the opera of a gaming table, or the still more bourgeois of a drawing room. Her attractive list would often gain for many followers, whom she often betrays or lush into evil company. She follow the delusive phantom of Pleasure, in her they enshrine their whole soul. In her company they spent away their most joyous hour, and in her they bury their fondest hope—though she "is frail as flower and fleeting as the gale." Some lavish their fondest affection on their children; some on their books. The last recluse themselves from society and devote their energies and strength to the acquisition of knowledge; their close confinement and abstemious course soon debilitate their physical powers, and they become sickly devotees to literature. The amateur makes the fine arts his idol. He travels about to gratify his cultivated mind, to improve his refined taste, and select specimens of virtue. But what, we may ask, is the result of pursuing the worship of these idols? Friends that engage the heart and secure the affections that appear as gentle counsellors, that by their kindness banish sad sorrows of the past, and give enjoyment to the present, may desert us, or, like the fair lily, may wither and droop and die. The man of ambition considers not "earth's highest station ends in, here he lies; and dust to dust concludes his song." The votary of pleasure attains but transient enjoyments. Earthly pleasures come like dazzling meteors, that attract notice and admiration, then make a momentary flight, leaving all in obscurity and darkness. Like meteors they make the gloom more perceptible by the shortness of their duration, the beauty and brilliancy of their appearance. If their friends may forsake, or die, if fashion banishes, pleasure deceives, and glory departs, let us give our affections "to Him in whom there is no variableness, nor shadow of turning."

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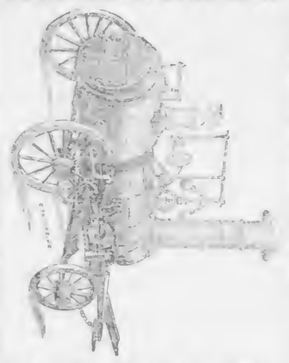

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WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, New York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, Titusville, Pa., Assistant Secretary and Agent.
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JULIUS BARBAROUX,

Hydraulic Foundery and Machine Shop,

129 d6t Louisville, Ky.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Capital Stock $6,000,000 Shares at $2 50 per Share, $5 00 each.

40,000 Shares, or $100,000 reserved for Working Capital, to be used to the Property of the Company, the balance to be applied to the Purchase of Lands and other Property.

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